

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3876.—VOL. CXLIII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913.

SIXPENCE.

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RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS OF JOHANNESBURG: MOUNTED POLICE CHARGING THE CROWD.

During the fatal riots which took place in Johannesburg on July 4 and 5, over twenty people were killed and a still larger number were injured. The total casualties were estimated at 270. The trouble began in the afternoon of Friday, July 4, when the police attempted to disperse a mob of some 3000 men. A general *mêlée* ensued, in which the police charged the crowd with their batons, and were in turn

assailed with stones, bottles, and various other missiles. Later, the cavalry rode through the mob with drawn swords, which, however, they did not use. The rioting became worse at night, and the police fired on the crowd three times after giving a warning. The next day Johannesburg was placed under martial law. Constant firing and cavalry charges took place in Market Street and Commissioner Street.

FROM A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM BY MESSRS. PATHÉ FRÈRES.



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## OUR IDEAL GOLF COURSE CRITICISED.

BY HENRY LEACH.

IT is natural and inevitable that the exceedingly interesting and valuable pronouncements of Mr. Herbert Fowler on the points and measurements of his ideal golf course, as made in *The Illustrated London News*, should arouse comment and criticism, and provoke comparison with the ideals of other high authorities. I have been considering some of those ideals as they have been expressed. I recall that Harry Vardon has said that in each eighteen-holes course there should be three short holes, with possibly a fourth one of a little over two hundred yards in length. Vardon in this declared for four short holes long before it became the frequent practice to put them into a course, as it is now and as Mr. Fowler recommends. The remainder of Vardon's ideal course would be made up of holes varying in length between 370 and 530 yards, avoiding any between 230 and 330, which he does not think are good since they most frequently give no advantage to the man who drives well over another who drives badly. He thinks that all holes, except the short ones, should be either two-shotters or three-shotters, needing either two or three full shots to reach the green in normal circumstances.

Then Mr. Hilton has said that in his ideal course he would have three short holes of not more than 200 yards each, three drive-and-pitch holes, eight two-shot holes of from 380 to 430 yards, and four long-holes of not less than 470 yards.

I suspect that J. H. Taylor, the Open Champion, has laid out more courses than any other living man, and he has laid them out well. Taylor, the apostle of "thinking golf," is not an advocate of easy or simple courses, but is sternly against the creation of difficulties that are practically insuperable to the ordinary player. On his ideal course, as he explained it to me once, he would have three short holes. The first of these—100 to 120 yards in length—would be a pitch pure and simple, the green being surrounded completely by bunkers so that there would be no safety for the ball anywhere unless it were properly dropped on to the green. The second would be from 130 to 150 yards, the green being bunkered close up right and left, with pots at the far corners and a diagonal cross-bunker twenty yards short of the green. The third short hole would be from 180 to 200 yards, and the bunkering would not be so severe, straightness being the quality most demanded, so that there would be hazards to the right and left both alongside the green—but not so close to it as in the other cases—and some way short of it. On Taylor's ideal course there would be no hole longer than 500 yards, and only one of the eighteen this length, his impression being that holes of from 350 to 420 yards are of the best length; and there would be no hole on the course between 200 and 350 yards. He would not bunker these holes according to any definite modern system—most of which systems he considers too mathematical—but would shake the bunkers out, so he put it, as from a pepper-pot, and would make the men who played on his course "pick their way from tee to green." The putting-greens would measure at least 35 yards through the middle from any one point to another, and he would have half-a-dozen tees to every hole: some short, some long, and some on each side of the middle, so that every condition of wind and weather could be suited, and the hole could be adapted to any prevailing circumstances or special class of play.

Then there is James Braid, another five times Open Champion and extensive constructor of courses. He says that on his ideal course there would be four short holes—all of different types. One of these would be a very short one of about 120 yards; another would be a little longer, so as usually to make the difference between a mashie and an iron; a third would call for a cleek shot, or a little more than that; and the fourth would be a full drive. There would be two very long holes of quite 500 yards each, 550 being the maximum; and the remaining holes would vary in length from 320 to 420 yards. There would be two specially stiff carries from the tee in the course of the round.

He sets out the measurements of his ideal course, as follows:—First hole, 360 yards; second, 390; third, 380; fourth, 190; fifth, 320; sixth, 500; seventh, 120; eighth, 400; ninth, 420; tenth, 340; eleventh, 410; twelfth, 130; thirteenth, 370; fourteenth, 520; fifteenth, 180; sixteenth, 390; seventeenth, 420; and eighteenth, 400. The length of the course to the turn is 3080 yards, and that of the last half, 3160 yards, making a total length of 6240. Something has been added to the carrying properties of balls since this schedule was drawn up, and probably Braid would be disposed at this moment to add slightly to his yardage here and there.

Now I cross the Atlantic for two valuable opinions. First there is that of Mr. Walter J. Travis, who won our Amateur Championship nine years ago, and has been a strong influence in American golf ever since. He says that on his ideal course he would have two short holes of from 100 to 160 yards, and two long-short ones of from 190 to 215. There would be two holes of from 260 to 310, two of from 320 to 340, three of from 350 to 390, four of from 400 to 440, one between 450 and 480, and two between 500 and 540. "It may be laid down," he remarks, "as a general principle that hazards should be so arranged as to catch a good shot which is not quite good enough. Wherever you find the majority of balls go you are pretty safe in putting a trap in right there." And then, very pertinent to this discussion, are the views of Mr. Charles B. MacDonald, the great leader of American golf, under whose guidance the promoters of the National Golf Links at Shinnecock, Long Island, not only conceived their ideal, but tried to realise it. Mr. MacDonald's guiding principle at the outset was that the ideal course should include two short holes for iron shots of from 130 to 160 yards; four long one-shot holes, varying from 190 to 250 yards, according to the contour of the ground, the longer holes having the fairway falling towards the putting-green; two drive-and-pitch holes of from 300 to 320; eight two-shot holes of from 350 to 470; and two 500-yard holes.

There are great differences among these ideals, and yet on close scrutiny it will be found that the authorities are largely influenced by the same general principles.

## PARLIAMENT.

IF Members of Parliament are to be judged as paid servants of the State, the supporters of the Coalition earn their salaries with stiff labour, for the calls upon them are very exacting. A letter sent by Mr. Illingworth to Liberals has been followed by one of an equally warning character from Mr. John Redmond to his followers, and while the majority are thus troubled by the fear of a surprise by the minority, they have great difficulty in obtaining "pairs," so that holiday arrangements, dating from Aug. 1, are less numerous than usual. At the same time, Members naturally find constant attendance very irksome, seeing that the first-class measures of the Session have been disposed of—the Plural Voting Bill, like the Irish Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bills, having been held up by the Lords, and a compromise having been arranged on the Scottish Temperance Bill, which will now pass into law in the ordinary manner, instead of under the Parliament Act process. While the Lords, in connection with this measure, have relinquished their proposals for disinterested management and compulsory insurance, they have obtained an extension from five to eight years of the period (from June 1912) to elapse before local option is taken, and an enlargement of the percentage of the electorate required to sanction a resolution for the prohibition or limiting of licences. In a useful debate in the House of Commons on the Administration of the Road Board, there was a competition for grants between London representatives and country representatives: the former pointing to the large revenue derived in the capital, the latter complaining of the damage done to their roads by motors, and almost all criticising the Board for hoarding up its money. Mr. Lloyd George, in his reply, remarked that our roads in the last few years had been so greatly improved that, whereas formerly we studied the roads in France, the French were now studying ours. He dwelt on the advisability of the Board's having a reserve of money for use in seasons of unemployment, and also justified its cautious policy by reminding the House that schemes took time to mature. The appetite of the Commons for their holiday has been whetted by late sittings. These began this week with the Mental Deficiency Bill, which was discussed at the Report stage mainly by a small group of Radicals, headed by Mr. Wedgwood, who moved a great many amendments in what he considered the cause of individual liberty, and fired at the Home Secretary severe and scornful criticisms. Unionists were amused by the cries of "Gag!" which came from that Liberal quarter, when Mr. McKenna moved the closure on a series of clauses. This he did several times with the support of the great majority of Members.

## GREENWICH TIME FROM PARIS.

(See Illustrations.)

ON another page in this issue we give an illustration showing how it is possible for one to receive the correct Greenwich time, by means of wireless signals, from the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It is a curious fact that Greenwich Observatory, the centre of standard time, and situated so near to us, does not possess apparatus for despatching correct time by wireless and we are therefore dependent upon our neighbours across the Channel. With the aid of a cheap and simple apparatus, consisting of short aerial wires in one's garden, a tuning-coil, detector, and telephone, one may listen, in the comfort of one's own home, to the signals flashed from Paris at certain intervals during each day. The best time for hearing the messages is at 10 a.m. and at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m. respectively; and, as the Eiffel transmitting apparatus is extremely powerful, the signals are very distinct. The latter are sent very slowly in the Morse code, and the dots and dashes, which sound like a very low bass note, can be written down if necessary, and afterwards translated. The message given out at 10 a.m. is similar in method to those transmitted by other international stations at different intervals during the twenty-four hours. Perhaps the simplest method for correcting the household clocks and watches is by noting the signals which commence at 11.30 each evening, consisting of a "tap" per second for three full minutes, the 180th "tap" recording 11.33 p.m. Greenwich time. The message sent at 11.44-11.49 p.m. is more complete, and is followed by a weather report. One might think that an appreciable amount of time would elapse between the actual transmission and reception of the signals, but it is a fact that wireless or Hertzian waves have a velocity equal to light, which is 186,330 miles per second; and it is interesting to note, therefore, that the operator in the Eiffel Tower is in the act of pressing his "tapping" machine at the identical moment when a listener in Great Britain or elsewhere hears the signal.

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## "THE IMPERIAL TROOPS SAVED THE SITUATION": THE RAND RIOTS.

FROM A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM BY MESSRS. GAUMONT AND A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. A. WATSON.



THE SOURCE OF THE FIRING: SOLDIERS SHOOTING FROM THE END OF A STREET IN JOHANNESBURG DURING THE RIOTS OF JULY 4 AND 5.



THE EFFECT OF THE FIRING: THE CROWD DISPERSING AT THE SIGHT OF SOLDIERS SHOOTING AT THE OTHER END OF A STREET.

In his despatches to the Colonial Secretary Lord Gladstone justified the use of Imperial troops to cope with the riots in Johannesburg on July 4 and 5. On July 5 there were 600 cavalry and 1800 infantry in Johannesburg and along the Reef, and the total was later increased to 2910. The Union forces were not adequate to meet the situation, their organisation being in a state of transition to a new system at the moment. Lord Gladstone contends that the prompt military measures averted a much greater catastrophe and a wholesale uprising of the natives. "The Imperial

troops," he writes, "saved the situation. . . . I deeply regret the loss of life. I am certain, however, that but for the presence of the troops it would have been far higher. The consciousness of reserved power enabled the soldiers to limit firing to the minimum point. . . . Over all this hung the native danger. There are at this moment some 170,000 on the mines and 80,000 in Johannesburg and its neighbourhood. . . . Had authority not been maintained, every kraal in South Africa would have heard of the white man's impotence."





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is very easy, of course, to smile at such schoolboy fiction as the novels of Mr. Henty, in which the same very English and modern young gentleman from Rugby or Harrow turns up again and again as a Young Greek, a Young Carthaginian, a Young Scandinavian, a Young Gaul, a Young Visigoth, a Young Ancient Briton, and almost everything short of a Young Negro. But Mr. Henty had the merits of his industry and fecundity; and one of them was that he did take a boy's imagination into many and varied parts of human history, however conventional the figure he followed through them might be. The English boy will not find out as much about the soul of Carthage from the "Young Carthaginian" as a lover of letters may from "Salammbô"; but at least he will know that Carthage was conquered—and that is (for various reasons) a good thing for English people to know. And since the Henty period our historical novels have fallen with terrible sameness into two or three grooves. We might almost say that a man is not allowed to write a historical novel except about four different historical periods, about six different historical characters; and even about them he is not allowed to take any view except that taken by the other romances on the same subject. Now, considering the countless millions of marvellous, amusing, unique, and picturesque things that have thronged on top of each other through all our wonderful three thousand years of European history, this state of affairs is as Byzantine and benighted as if no landscape painter ever painted anything but a larch-tree, or as if none of our sculptors could model anything except the left leg.

You may write a novel about the time of Henry of Navarre—in fact, it might almost be said that you must write a novel about the time of Henry of Navarre. If you go in for writing historical novels at all, somebody—the publisher or the office-boy—makes you do this. In this novel, Huguenots must be gallant gentlemen, with a touch of bluntness; Catholics must also be gallant gentlemen, with a touch of slyness. All important political questions must be settled by duels fought with long rapiers at wayside inns. You must stick to one side of the quarrel; but even in that you must not bring any of the charges that a person of the period might really have brought. For instance, the Court must be perpetually engaged in plotting to stab the bluff Huguenot; but you must not insist that the Huguenot was a Puritan, and his objection to the Court would largely be that it was a Renaissance Court. You must not, however delicately, bring in that presence of florid pagan sensuality and princely indecorum which we feel in Brantôme or the Tales of the Queen of Navarre. The

Latins must stick to assassination. There must be no people to speak of in Paris, though it was the people of Paris who, for good or evil, changed the whole course of the history. Men like Sully may be introduced; but their talents must be entirely occupied in serving the Prince in his personal love-affairs and in his duels in inns. Above all, slap in the very middle of the Wars of Religion, nobody must seem to have any clear idea of what his own religion is about. You may also write a novel about the time

young writer of entirely useless historical novels is this: He must not go outside France, or treat that country otherwise than as an insulated elf-land. He must not carry off General Monk in a box. Think what a frightful mistake would have been made—from the English Puritan point of view—if d'Artagnan had carried off General Cromwell by mistake! All this happened in the time of Mazarin and not Richelieu, but the principle will be found reliable. The principle is that neither Richelieu nor anybody else should show the faintest interest in the future of France.



HONOURING ANTARCTIC HEROES: MEN OF THE SCOTT EXPEDITION LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE AFTER BEING DECORATED.



HONOURING ANTARCTIC HEROES: OFFICERS OF THE SCOTT EXPEDITION FACING THE CAMERA AFTER RECEIVING THEIR MEDALS FROM THE KING.

The medals awarded to the members of the Scott Antarctic Expedition were presented by the King personally at Buckingham Palace on July 26. His Majesty at the same time presented Lady Scott, widow of the heroic leader, with a silver clasp to the "Discovery" medal, which Captain Scott had previously received. The medals which their husbands would have received were handed to Mrs. Wilson, widow of Dr. Wilson; Mrs. Evans, widow of Petty-Officer Evans; and Mrs. Brissenden, widow of the seaman who was drowned; also one to Mrs. Bowers, mother of Lieutenant Bowers. Commander Evans was handed Captain Oates's medal on behalf of the mother of the dead hero. Two men of the party, Chief Stoker Lashley and Petty-Officer Crean, were further presented with the Albert Medal for saving Commander Evans when stricken with scurvy 238 miles from the base.

of Richelieu. But it must be governed by the same principles. Richelieu must be a sinister yet magnanimous enemy of the hero. He must try to kill the hero, and unaccountably fail. At this stage of the writing of historical novels, it is important to be an imitator of Dumas. There are critics who maintain that Dumas was largely written by imitators of Dumas. This is an exaggeration; but, at the worst, they were good imitators. There are chapters in the triple tale of the Musketeers of which I can only say that, if anyone but he wrote them, he could hire hearts and heads as well as hands. But my warning to the

You may write a novel about the French Revolution. You may do it on your head, as the jolly habitual criminals say. The essential principles of this sort of novel are: (1) That the populace of Paris from 1790 to 1794 never had any meals, nor even sat down in a café. They stood about in the street all night and all day, sufficiently sustained by the sight of Blood, especially Blue Blood. (2) All power during the Terror was in the hands of the public executioner and of Robespierre; and these persons were subject to abrupt changes of mind, and frequently redeemed their habit of killing people for no apparent reason by letting them off at the last moment, for no apparent reason either. (3) Aristocrats are of two kinds—the very wicked and the entirely blameless; and both are invariably good-looking.

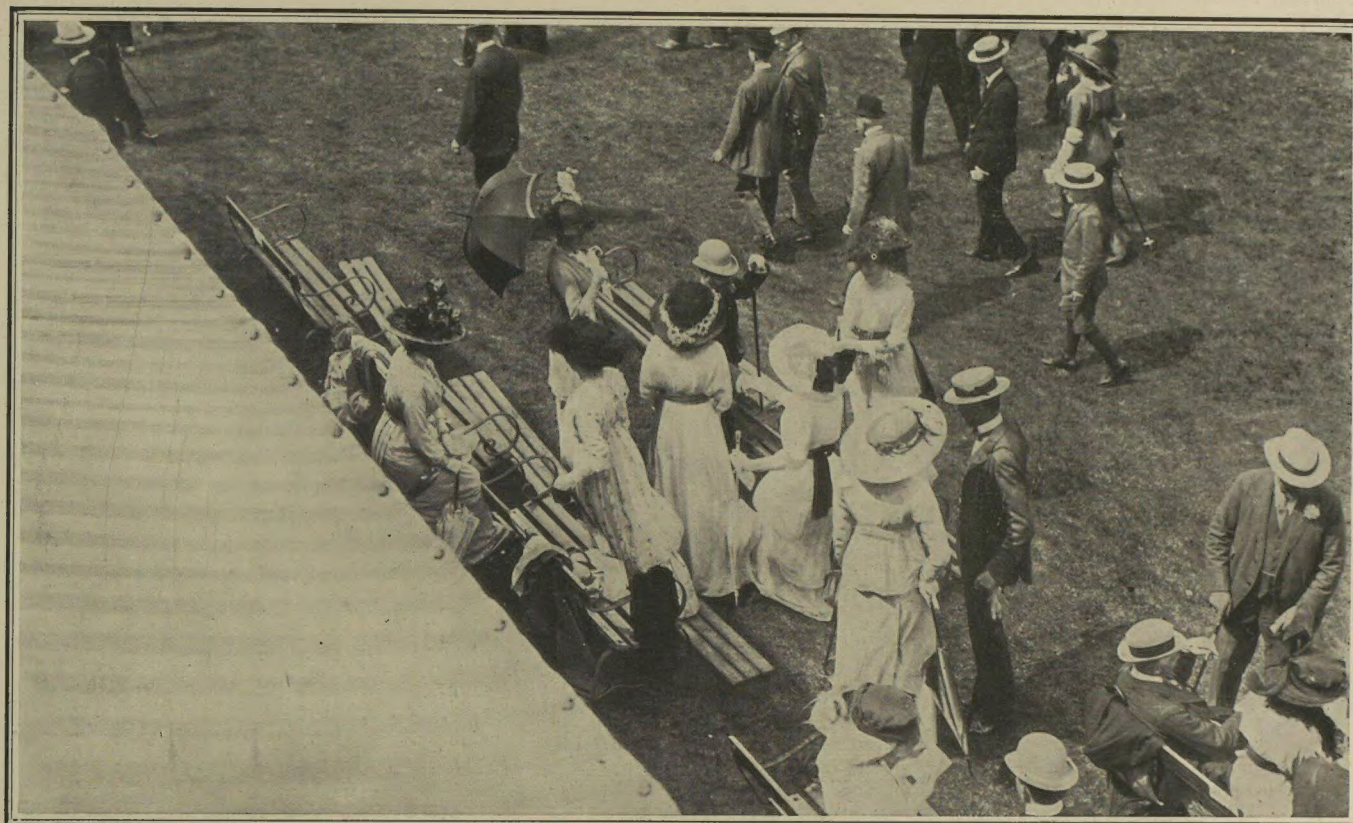
Both also appear rather to prefer being guillotined. (4) Such things as the invasion of France, the idea of a Republic, the influence of Rousseau, the nearness of national bankruptcy, the work of Carnot with the armies, the policy of Pitt, the policy of Austria, the ineradicable habit of protecting one's property against foreigners, and the presence of persons carrying guns at the Battle of Valmy—all these things had nothing to do with the French Revolution, and should be omitted.

Now, considering the number of picturesque struggles there have been in the world, it seems to me that these subjects might be given a rest. There has been next to nothing written, for instance, about the other Wars of Religion, those that accompanied the construction of Catholic Europe, rather than its breaking up. There was the Iconoclast invasion of Italy, which ends with the entrance of Charlemagne. There has been next to nothing written about riots other than the Parisian; the many riots of Edinburgh, especially of those few days when it was almost as dangerous to be a doctor as to be a mad dog. Another advantage would be that, coming fresh to his historical problem, the writer might even read a little history.



## ON THE DUCAL COURSE: THE KING AT AN IDEAL GOODWOOD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



A CURTSEY TO THE KING: HIS MAJESTY (IN A LIGHT-GREY BOWLER) CHATTING TO THE LADIES OF THE PARTY.



LESS FORMAL THAN ASCOT: THE CROWDED MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE, WHERE LIGHT SUITS AND STRAW OR SOFT HATS WERE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Idéal weather favoured the opening day of Goodwood on July 29. The King, who was the guest of the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood House, arrived on the course with his host shortly before one o'clock. After chatting for a while with the ladies of the party in the small balcony beside the stand, he went into the paddock to inspect his own horses. His Majesty was wearing a brown suit, with a light-grey bowler hat,

and a tie of the Guards' colours. There is always far less formality at Goodwood than at Ascot, which the King attends in semi-state, and most of the men were wearing light suits and straw or soft hats, silk hats being conspicuous by their absence. White was very prevalent among the women's dresses. The King's horse, Nadir Shah, ran in the first race, but disappointed those who hoped for a royal victory.



## THE LATEST CRAZE IN SCIENCE: THE CINEMATOGRAPH TAKEN UP BY AN R.A.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



LIFTING THE SCIENCE OF CINEMATOGRAPHY INTO THE REGIONS OF HIGH ART: SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER TAKING A LEADING PART IN "THE OLD CARVER," IN HIS OWN PICTURE-THEATRE AT BUSHEY.

Sir Hubert von Herkomer, the famous painter, has realised that the cinematograph, or picture-theatre, has become a permanent and influential part of the national life, and that it is highly desirable that it should be lifted out of the region of crude and occasionally vulgar sensationalism up to a higher level of artistic quality. At "Lululaund," his house at Bushey, he has for many years had a well-arranged little theatre, and of late he has been vigorously engaged in preparing for production a number of picture-plays, with the aid of a small army of photographers, electricians, carpenters, and scene-painters. Many of the scenarios are rehearsed in the beautiful grounds of his house. He has engaged a company of actors and actresses who have shown particular aptitude for cinematograph work, and he himself also takes a part in some of the pieces. In the above drawing, for instance, he is seen in the leading rôle of a picture-play entitled "The Old Carver," the scene of which is laid in a mediæval workshop of the fourteenth century. The master-carver discovers that his daughter has eloped with his chief workman, and the illustration shows him interrogating the other apprentices as to the whereabouts of the missing couple. In the foreground are the cinematograph-operators and their apparatus. "The Old Carver," it is understood, is to be produced in public picture-theatres this autumn.





Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL  
SIR W. BELLAIRS, K.C.M.G.,  
A well-known Soldier.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE MR. T. H. GURRIN,  
The World's Foremost Handwriting  
Expert.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL  
SIR ARTHUR WARREN, K.C.B.,  
A Crimean and Mutiny Veteran.



Photo. Van Dyk.  
THE LATE HON. J. W. SAUER,  
One of South Africa's Leading  
Statesmen.



Photo. The Canadian Studio.  
THE LATE GENERAL SIR H.  
PRENDERGAST, V.C.,  
The Man who Won Burma.

#### PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

THE late Lieutenant-General Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., C.B., who died at the age of eighty-five, first saw service in the Crimean War, where he served throughout, from the Alma to the end of the siege of Sebastopol, particularly distinguishing himself at Inkerman and the storming of the Redan. As a Colonel, he served under Lord Chelmsford and Lord Wolseley in Zululand, being repeatedly mentioned in despatches, and winning his K.C.M.G. He had previously won the C.B. for services in the Kafir War of 1877-8. After his retirement he was appointed Colonel, first of the Sherwood Foresters, and then of his old regiment, the 49th (the Royal Berkshire Regiment). One of his sons is Commander Carlyon Bellairs, ex-M.P. for King's Lynn.

The late General Sir Arthur Frederick Warren, K.C.B., who has died in his eighty-fourth year, was, like Sir William Bellairs, one of our dwindling band of Crimean survivors. He served in the Rifle Brigade throughout the campaign, at the Alma, at Inkerman, before Sebastopol; and also went through the Indian Mutiny, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He commanded the 2nd Battalion of his regiment in the Ashanti War, being again mentioned in despatches. He was made K.C.B. in 1907.

Mr. Thomas Henry Gurrin, whose death, at the age of sixty-six, took place at the end of last week, had a world-wide reputation as a handwriting expert, in which connection he was constantly before the public in the Courts at home, in both criminal and civil cases—one of these last being the Sackville Peerage claim. "Everybody knows Mr. Gurrin," said Mr. Justice Phillimore of him once. Abroad he was called on to give evidence in the Dreyfus Case, and was consulted in cases from India, America, and even Honolulu and the Falkland Islands. He was an accomplished linguist and could speak French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish.

Admiral Sir George Callaghan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, commanded the "Blue" or British Fleet, in the naval-manceuvre warfare in the North Sea. Sir George had under his orders 230 ships of every type, from super-Dreadnoughts to



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN,  
K.C.B.,  
Defender of England in the Naval  
Manoeuvres.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. WOLFE  
MURRAY, K.C.B.,  
Gazetted as the New Commander-in-Chief  
in Scotland.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELlicoe,  
K.C.B.,  
Invader of England in the Naval  
Manoeuvres.

Champion Rifle-Shot of the Empire, whose sensational victory at the close of a keenly contested match secured, by one point, the King's Medal for Canada, Private W. Hawkins, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto. A Canadian born, twenty-nine years of age, and a



Photo. Sport and General.  
SERGEANT OMMUNDSEN,  
Winner of the Silver and Bronze  
Medals, and one of the finest of Bisley  
Shots.

surveyor by profession, it was only the illness of one of the original members of the Bisley Team that got him included. His exploit brought him a congratulatory

telegram from the King. Sergeant Ommundsen, of the Queen's Edinburgh, is a veteran Bisley prize-winner, a former Gold Medallist, and an acknowledged authority on rifle-shooting. This year he won both the Bronze and Silver Medals in the King's Prize Competition, and general expectation looked for his winning the Gold Medal of 1913 as well. Sergeant Kempster, who carried off the splendid and much-coveted Duke of Cambridge's Trophy, is a Guernsey man, and Colour-Sergeant C. E. Thomas, the winner of Queen Mary's Gold Medal, belongs to the 5th Royal Sussex Territorials.

Sir Harry Prendergast, who died last week in his seventy-ninth year, won his V.C. in the Indian Mutiny for saving a brother-officer's life. He leapt into fame in 1886 when he carried out the annexation of Burma and personally deposed King Theebaw in the presence of all his Court, demanding, watch in hand, Theebaw's surrender within ten minutes. The General was a keen lover of out-door sports and a splendid swordsman. Sir Harry used to relate, as one incident of his coup at Mandalay, that when Theebaw surrendered to him the King implored him urgently to spare two things in especial—his favourite wife and his ruby ring. The General smiled dubiously at the curious request, whereupon Theebaw instantly exclaimed, "Well, well, take my wife, but, oh! great Commander, leave me my precious ring!" In the end Theebaw took away three wives as well as the ring.

The Hon. James William Sauer, who died on July 24, held at the time the office of South African Minister of Justice and Native Affairs, together with that of Acting Minister of Railways. For many years he had been prominent in Cape politics, and for three years (1890-93) was Colonial Secretary in the Rhodes Administration. Mr. Sauer had previously to that held the portfolio of Native Affairs. He was offered a knighthood in 1893, but declined the honour. He was a South African by birth, was in his sixty-fourth year, and was a solicitor by profession.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, K.C.B., who has just been appointed to the command of the troops in Scotland, is an officer of the Royal Artillery. He served in the Ashanti War of 1895, and held command of the lines of communication during the South African War, for which he received the K.C.B. Since then Sir James Wolfe Murray has been Quartermaster-General in India, Master General of the Ordnance, and has commanded the Ninth Division in India. He takes up his Scottish appointment in December.



Photo. C.N.  
SERGEANT KEMPSTER, OF GUERNSEY, WITH HIS PRIZE.  
Winner of the Duke of Cambridge's Trophy.



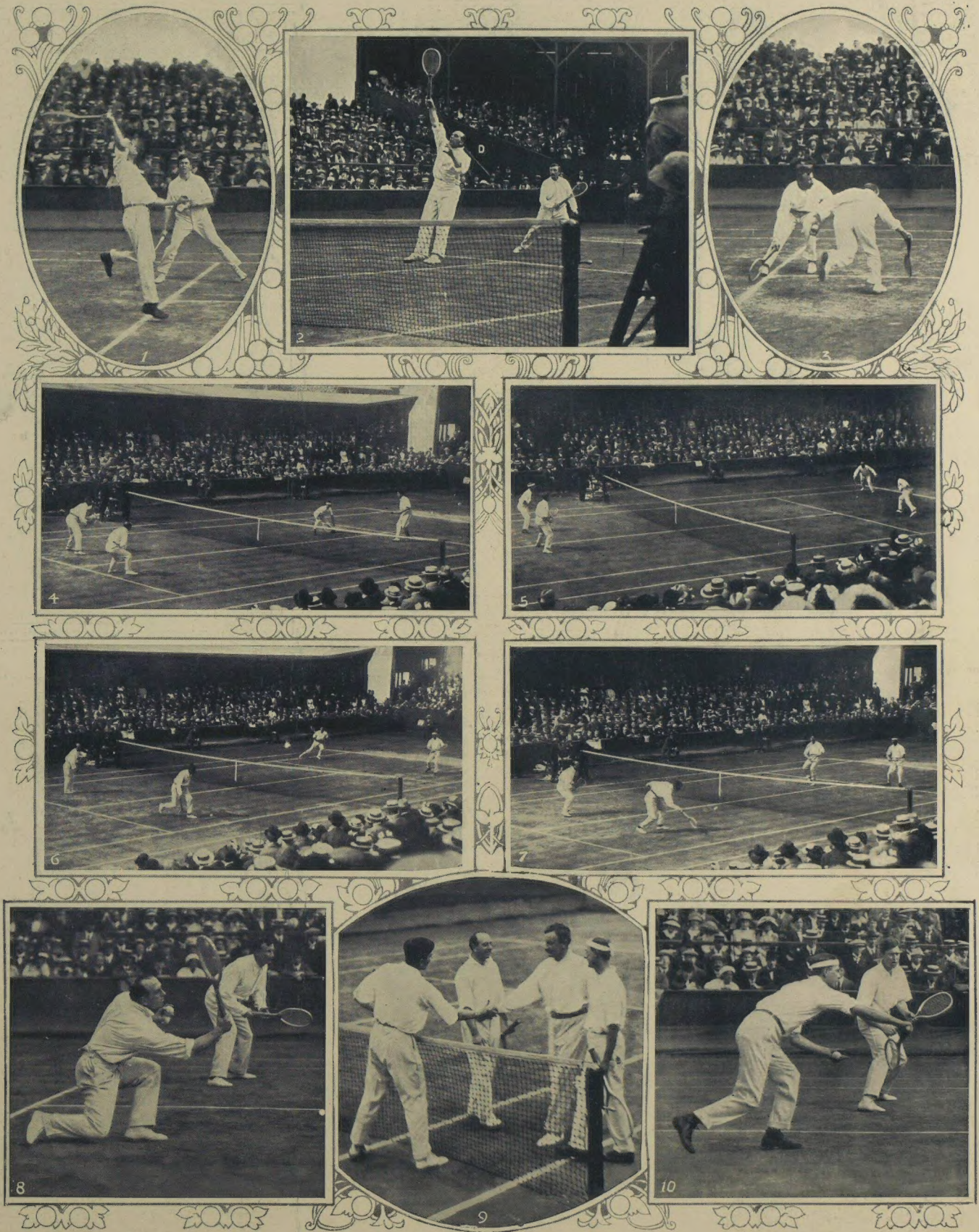
Photo. L.N.A.  
PRIVATE HAWKINS, A TORONTO HIGHLANDER,  
Winner of the King's Prize: the Champion Bisley Marksman.

Four Bisley marksmen of special note at this year's meeting figure on this page. First of all, of right, comes the



# THE FATAL DOUBLES: ENGLAND'S DEFEAT THE TURNING POINT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N.



1. THE GREAT COMBINATION: THE AMERICAN PAIR—H. H. HACKETT (STRIKING) AND M. E. MCLOUGHLIN.
2. ATTEMPTING TO REACH A HIGH BALL: ROPER BARRETT, ONE OF THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES, LEAPING IN THE AIR.
3. THE ENGLISH PAIR WHO WERE DEFEATED BY THE AMERICANS: ROPER BARRETT MAKING A BACK-HANDED RETURN.

The final of the Doubles in the contest for the Davis Cup was played at Wimbledon on Saturday, July 26, between the American pair, Mr. M. E. McLoughlin and Mr. H. H. Hackett, and the British pair, Mr. H. Roper Barrett and Mr. C. P. Dixon. After a hard-fought contest the Americans won by three sets to two, chiefly through the brilliant play of Mr. McLoughlin. The score of games was as follows: 5—7, 6—1,

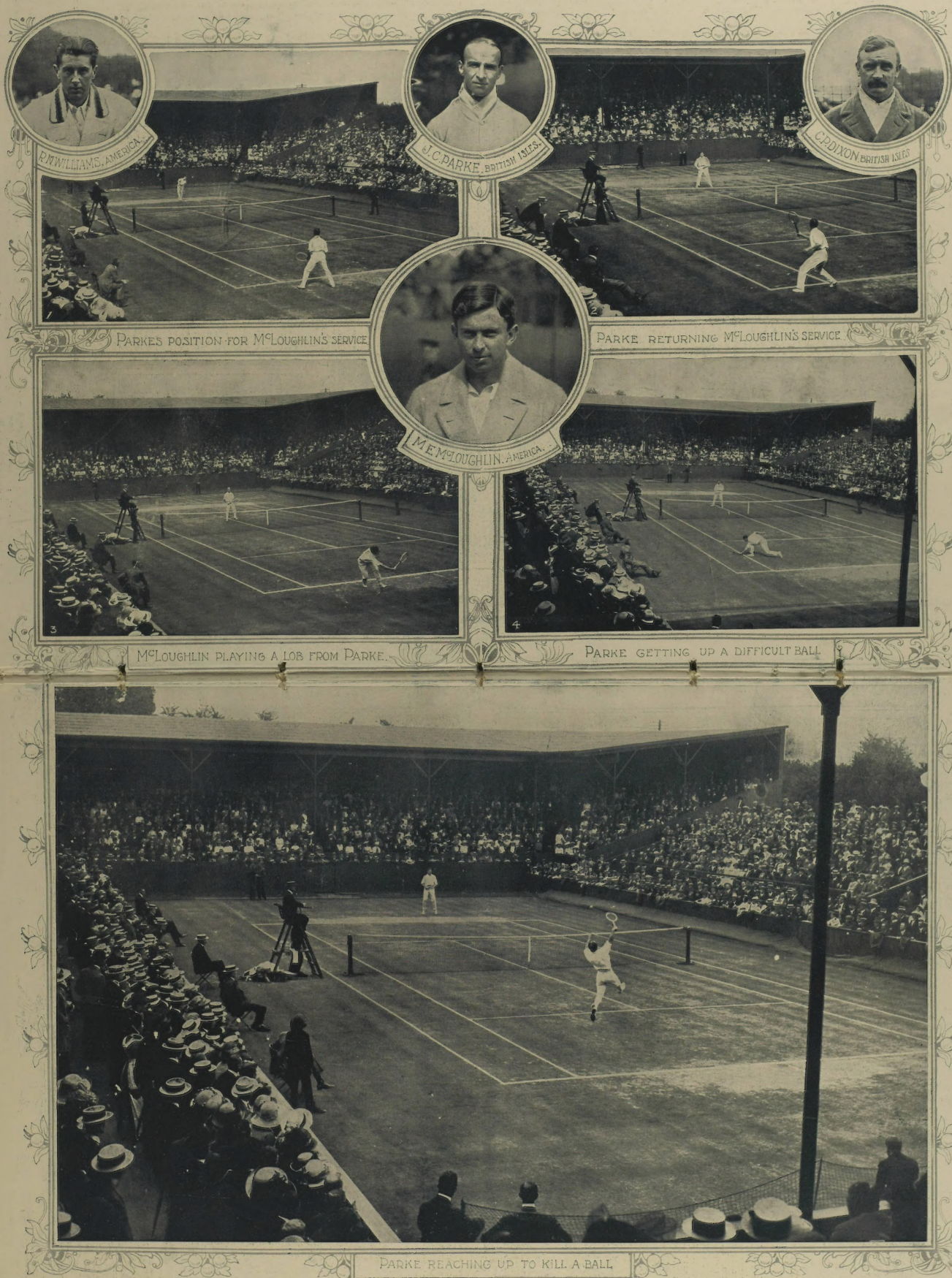
- 4, 5, 6 AND 7. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE DOUBLES WHICH PRACTICALLY DECIDED THE CONTEST FOR THE DAVIS CUP.
8. ANXIOUS MOMENTS: ROPER BARRETT AND C. P. DIXON, HARD PRESSED.
9. A SPORTSMANLIKE ENDING: THE BRITISH PAIR CONGRATULATE THE AMERICANS AFTER THE HARDLY-CONTESTED MATCH.
10. ANXIOUS MOMENTS: MCLOUGHLIN AND HACKETT WELL STRUNG UP.

2—6, 7—5, and 6—4. At one moment during the fourth set, the gaining of a single point would have given England this match and possibly the Davis Cup, for the winning of the Doubles was practically the deciding factor of the whole contest. When Mr. McLoughlin later defeated Mr. Dixon in the Singles, on the 28th, America had won three out of the five matches, and thus gained the Cup.



# THE MOST SENSATIONAL LAWN TENNIS EVER SEEN: PARKE v. McLOUGHLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS, AND TOPICAL.



## THE BEST BRITISH DISPLAY IN THE CONTEST FOR THE DAVIS CUP: PARKE BEATS THE AMERICAN "CRACK."

Mr. J. C. Parke's brilliant victory over Mr. M. E. McLoughlin, the young American with the deadly "cannon-ball" service, provided spectators at Wimbledon on July 25 with some of the most sensational lawn-tennis that has ever been witnessed. After a mighty struggle, in which the lead alternated from one to the other, point by point, game by game, and set by set, eventually Mr. Parke was victorious by 3 sets to 2. On the same day, Mr. R. N. Williams

(U.S.A.) beat Mr. C. P. Dixon (British Isles), also by 3 sets to 2. The result of these two matches made England and America level, but by winning the Doubles on the following day, when Messrs. McLoughlin and Hackett beat Messrs. Dixon and Roper Barrett, and the Single between Mr. McLoughlin and Mr. Dixon on July 28, America gained three out of the five events, and thus carried off the Davis Cup.

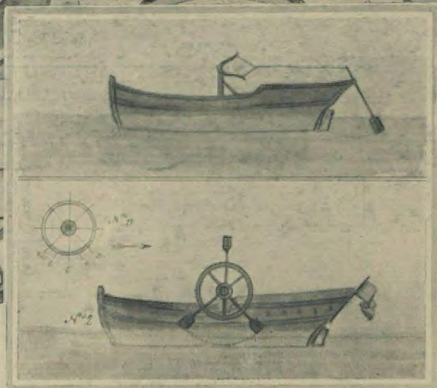


## LITERATURE



The Romance of Invention.

In literature the inventor has not yet received just treatment. We await the poet and the novelist who will shed glory on a type of man usually classed amongst dull maniacs and charlatans. In searching for material for this theme the writer will be well advised to read "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist," by H. W. Dickinson (John Lane). An authentic and detailed biography of Fulton is most welcome, for the memory of this great man has been sadly dealt with, by both his admirers and detractors. American enthusiasts have given an absurdly high



(FROM THE DUPLICATE IN THE POSSESSION OF EARL STANHOPE.)  
Writing to Lord Stanhope in November 1793 from Torquay, when sending him the original of the drawing shown above, Fulton said: "With regard to the formation of ships moved by steam, I have been of opinion that they should be long, narrow, and flat at bottom, with a broad keel, as a flat vessel will not occupy so much space in the water; it consequently has not so much resistance."—(From "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist.")

schemes. His attention was also given to submarines and floating mines; and finding no support for his canal projects in England, he tried his luck with the mines and submarines in France. Impoverished, driven from pillar to post, put off with vague promises, and accorded no monetary assistance to develop his ideas, poor Fulton was at the end of his resources when he patented an improved form of panorama-show. He put his artistic training to new use in painting gaudy panoramas, and the Parisian public eagerly patronised the new entertainment. Thus did Fulton gain funds to build, in 1799, a submarine with which he remained under water for six hours. Thus was he able to give demonstrations of his floating mines, or "torpedoes," to the Governments of France and England; and later, when these immature projects failed, he was able to buy the engine for the steam-boat which he built in America. After that came success and glory; and Fulton lived just long enough to taste of them. Told even in the driest language, it is a fascinating story

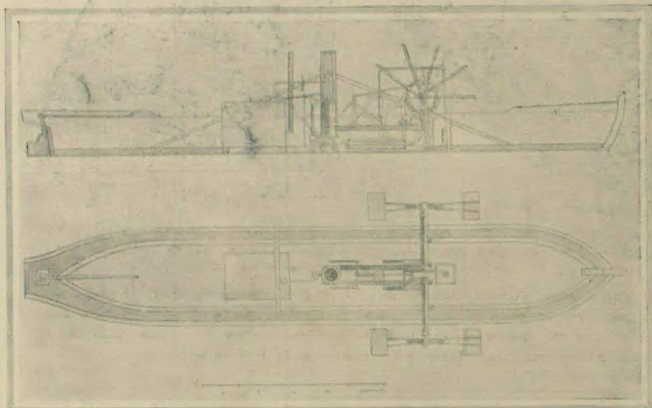
for the connoisseur. He has confined technicalities to his introduction, and even that he puts forward half-apologetically, hoping he has not bored his readers; while the remainder—and major part—of the book consists of a series of descriptive appreciations of the different places visited, a chapter each being devoted to seventeen cities, including Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Perugia, Assisi, Pisa, and Siena.

Mr. Sherrill, though deeply versed in his subject (he has reported in other volumes "Stained Glass Tours" in France and England), imparts his information lightly and pleasantly. The stained glass of Italy has characteristics of its own. It is, for one thing, richer in colour, for in that sunny climate less plain glass is needed to light the interior of churches than in Northern Europe. The book is illustrated by thirty-two excellent photographs and a frontispiece in photogravure. If we regret, at first glance, that there are no illustrations in colour, it may be recalled that even the best colour reproductions of masterpieces of medieval art do not entirely satisfy those who have seen the originals.



(FROM THE ORIGINAL ATTRIBUTED TO HIMSELF, IN THE POSSESSION OF DR. GILBERT L. PARKER, PHILADELPHIA.)

"An oil-painting, half-length, possibly by himself, in the possession of Dr. Gilbert L. Parker, looks as if it had been painted about the age of forty, when in London; nose and mouth seem too strongly marked, but otherwise the face is good."—From "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist."



(FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS, PARIS.)

In January 1803, Fulton, forwarding plans and drawings for his first steamboat to the Conservatoire, wrote: "I send you herewith sketch designs of a machine that I am about to construct, with which I propose soon to make experiments on the towing of boats upon rivers by the help of fire-engines."

From "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist."

place to the "father of the steam-boat," and English critics have created the belief that he was an impostor, and a traitor as well. Mr. Dickinson deals with his subject in an admirably impartial manner, and gives us a true picture of the strange genius. And so wonderful is the story unfolded by careful research that it cannot fail to stir the writer who would seek to glorify invention. Fulton was a typical inventor—imaginative, enthusiastic, and wildly optimistic; and for many years he suffered the punishment which human society still metes out to the individual who dares to look ahead of his time. It was by the oddest stroke of luck that Fulton was saved from the fate which overtakes the unsuccessful inventor. After years of struggle as an artist



(ENGRAVED BY WARD, AFTER FULTON, 1793.)

"Preoccupation in commissions in the West Country lasting till about the middle of 1792 did not give Fulton much opportunity to exhibit in London, so that his absence from the Royal Academy is explained. Several historical paintings, known to us only through engravings published early in 1793, may have been part of the fruits of his labours during this period."

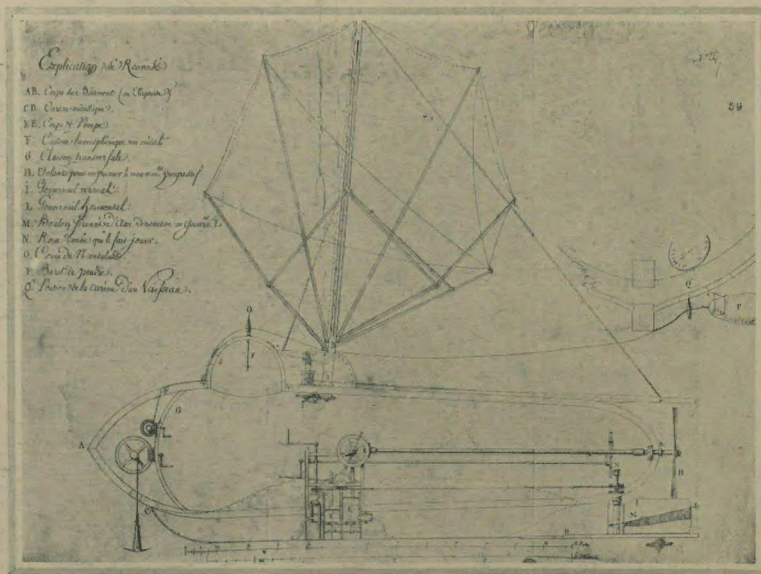
From "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist."

in England and America, he suddenly turned to mechanical invention. He sought to develop canal navigation, and vainly worked out many ingenious

America. After that came success and glory; and Fulton lived just long enough to taste of them. Told even in the driest language, it is a fascinating story of intense human interest; and incidentally, we have glimpses into the lives of the many men who before this time, or simultaneously with Fulton, sought to give the world steam navigation—and failed. That is the tragedy of invention.

## "A Stained Glass Tour in Italy."

It need not detract from the general interest of a book of travel that the author has gone primarily in pursuit of one special subject of study, as in the case of "A Stained Glass Tour in Italy," by Charles Hitchcock Sherrill (John Lane). Although Mr. Sherrill is an enthusiast about stained glass, his work is not one merely



(FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING IN THE ARCHIVES NATIONALES, PARIS.)

The reference lettering on the original reads as follows:—A.B. Corps due Batiment (ou Ellipsoïde); C.D. Carène Métallique; E.E. Corps de Pompe; F. Calotte hémisphérique en métal; G. Cloison transversale; H. Volant pour imprimer le mouvement progressif; I. Gouvernail vertical; L. Gouvernail horizontal; M. Bouton servant d'axe de rotation au Gouvernail L; N. Roue dentée qui le fait jouer; O. Corne du Nautilus; P. Baril de poudre; Q. Portion de la carène d'un vaisseau. This drawing was sent by Fulton to the Farris Commission on his project, and was attached to the Commission's Report, which concluded with this finding: "The arm conceived by Citizen Fulton is a terrible means of destruction because it acts in silence and in a manner almost inevitable."

From "Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist," by H. W. Dickinson. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane.



*"Better is Wisdom than Weapons of War": Non-Militant Suffragists in Hyde Park.*



1. A PILGRIMAGE OF LAW-ABIDING SUFFRAGISTS: MARCHING THROUGH FALING.

2. A LEADER WHO MARCHED NEARLY ALL THE WAY FROM KESWICK TO LONDON: LADY ROCHE DALE SPEAKING IN HYDE PARK.

3. THE SUFFRAGETTE AS HORSEWOMAN: THE PROCESSION ENTERING HYDE PARK.

4. PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES: MRS. HENRIETTA FAWCETT ADDRESSES THE GREAT MEETING.

"Better is wisdom than weapons of war" was the motto on the banner of the Cambridge contingent of non-militant Suffragists who held a great meeting on July 26 in Hyde Park, at which converged a number of pilgrimages from distant parts of the country, such as Land's End, Carlisle, Newcastle, and Keswick. Lady Rochdale,

who started from Keswick, missed only one day of the march—that on which she took part in a reception of the King and Queen in Lancashire. Mrs. Fawcett, who presided over the demonstration in Hyde Park, spoke from the central platform of nineteen massed waggons. Three ladies riding astride led the procession.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND C.O.

*The Blue Ribbon of Bisley Goes to Canada: The Winner of the King's Prize.*



"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES": PRIVATE W. HAWKINS CHAIRED AFTER WINNING THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

The N.R.A. gold medal for the final stage of the King's Prize at Bisley (15 shots at 900 yards and 15 at 1000 yards) was won by Private W. Hawkins, of Canada. The winner also receives £250 and the N.R.A. gold badge. Private Hawkins, who is a Canadian born, belongs to the 48th Highlanders there, and is a surveyor in

Toronto. After his victory he was chaired through the camp, with a sprig of maple in the barrel of his rifle, preceded by the band of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, playing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." In the previous stages of the King's Prize the bronze and silver medals had been won by Sergeant Ommundsen.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



## FROLICS OF FASHION: THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

DESIGNED BY REUTLINGER AND TAIROT



### DRESS OR ÜNDRESS? "DÉCOLLETÉ AND SLIT UP, BUT NOT CLINGING"—THE NOTE OF THE LATEST MODELS.

It will be noted in the models we show on this page that though the low-neck and slit-up skirt showing the stocking, both of which are complained of in the "Dress and Undress" article in the "Times," are still prevalent, there is no sign of the exaggerated form of clinging skirts which show the figure. The descriptions of the dresses and hats are as follows:—(1) A white mousseline-de-soie gown with a Louis XVI. jacket in blue taffetas, and a swathed sash loosely tied in the front. (2) One of the new models in

black moiré with a battlement of white aigrettes standing up all round the crown. (3) A gown of strawberry-coloured charmeuse and silk voile with ruffles of lace and white tulle. (4) A black hat trimmed with two-deckers of rose-coloured tulle and a mount of black aigrettes. (5) A diaphanous gown of gold-embroidered tulle over white satin. (6) A hat, composed of white tulle frills and a single pink rose. (7) An afternoon dress of black taffetas and fluffy net flounces.



## WAGNER CHARACTERS: VII. "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN."

DRAWN BY G. C. WILMSHURST.



*The Flying Dutchman Redeemed by Senta's Sacrifice.*

The legend of the "Flying Dutchman" tells how a Dutch captain, vexed by contrary winds, swore by the Devil to double the Cape if he went on sailing till the crack of doom, and how his Satanic Majesty took him at his word. Wagner made a romantic addition to the story, causing the Dutchman to be redeemed by the love of a Norwegian

maiden named Senta. In the last act the Dutchman, thinking her faithless, rushes on board his vessel to continue his endless voyage. Senta throws herself from a cliff into the sea, and with this supreme sacrifice the doom is expiated. The ship sinks under the waves, and the forms of the lovers are seen rising together to the skies.



# THE WAR BETWEEN THE ALLIES: THE GRAECO-BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

PHOTOGRAPHS 3 AND 5 BY J. LEUNE.



FIRED FROM A BRIDGE AT DEMIR HISSAR—A DISTANCE OF NEARLY 17 MILES: A BULGARIAN SHELL LODGED IN A TREE AT HADJI BEYLAH.

It will be recalled that serious fighting between the Greeks and Bulgarians—after previous isolated quarrels—began at the end of June with a street battle in Salonica, which ended in the expulsion of the Bulgarians from that town. The Greeks, under King Constantine, advanced due north, and a few days later, on July 2, was fought the battle of Kilikis, in which the main Greek force, consisting of four divisions, attacked that town, which was held by the Bulgarians. Three miles from Kilikis the Bulgarians made a great stand, and a fierce bayonet charge was delivered by the Greek First and Third Regiments, numbering about 8000. After an artillery duel, there was a running fight over some fifteen miles of country.—The Crown Prince George of Greece was born in 1890, and his brother, Prince Alexander, in 1893. Princes Nicholas, Andrew, and Christopher are their uncles, and brothers of King Constantine.



A GREEK COUNCIL OF WAR (LEFT TO RIGHT): PRINCE ANDREW, COLONEL DOUSMANIS, CHIEF OF STAFF, CAPTAIN METAXAS, AND M. VINI ZELAS.



AFTER THE BATTLE OF KILIKIS BETWEEN THE GREEKS AND BULGARIANS: DEAD IN THE BULGARIAN TRENCHES.



GREEK PRINCES BREAKFASTING AT THE FRONT: (LEFT TO RIGHT) PRINCES ANDREW (WITH PAPER), NICHOLAS, GEORGE (THE CROWN PRINCE), CHRISTOPHER, AND ALEXANDER.



AFTER THE PASSAGE OF THE BULGARIAN TROOPS DURING THEIR RETREAT BEFORE THE GREEKS: COTTAGES IN A MACEDONIAN VILLAGE THAT HAD BEEN SACKED AND BURNED.



## THE MINERS' WAR IN THE STREETS OF JOHANNESBURG.



THE WRECK OF JOHANNESBURG PARK STATION, SHOWING THE IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 4.



TWO DEAD HORSES OF THE DRAGOONS, SHOT DOWN BY THE RIOTERS WITH REVOLVERS AT CLOSE QUARTERS.



THE POLICE MAKING A BÂTON ATTACK ON THE MOB IN THE MARKET SQUARE.



THE FACADE OF THE BURNED-OUT OFFICES OF THE ARGUS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.



THE STARRED AND SMASHED WINDOW OF MESSRS. CHUDLEIGH'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, WITH 18 HOLES THROUGH IT.

Rioting of the gravest character took place in Johannesburg on the night of July 4, arising out of the strike of Rand gold-miners, which itself originated with the dismissal of five employés of the New Kleinfontein Company, who refused to work fifty-one hours a week, as other miners did. A general strike of Rand miners resulted on July 3, and on the following day the men got beyond control. The Bedford Regiment was sent for from Pretoria, and cavalry and the Scots Fusiliers and other troops were summoned to the scene, but during the night of July 4 the mob for some hours had

their way, wrecking shops and breaking windows, and looting gun-makers' establishments. They set fire to Johannesburg Park Station and the "Star" and other offices, beating back the fire-brigade, disorganised the tramway service, and raided the power-station, thus plunging the city in darkness. The police charged the mob with batons, and fired on them, and the cavalry also had to charge with drawn sabres, losing some horses from revolver-shots at close quarters. Late on the night of July 5 the strike ended, but at the time of writing there are further signs of trouble.



# Photographed in their Natural Colours: Some of the Most Remarkable Specimens from the Adams Collection of Butterflies.

NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

WE have chosen for illustration a few of the most remarkable and conspicuous of the butterflies of the Adams Collection.

*Delias aganippe*, Donovan.—We figure the under side. The upper is yellowish white, with black spots and margins. Its range is from Sydney to Queensland. It expands about 2½ inches.

*Mynes helisama*, Crowley.—There is a notable series of this fine butterfly in the collection. (Burmah and Perak—over 2½ inches.)

*Thecla corona*, Hewitson.—We have figured the under surface. The upper surface is bright satiny blue, with a reddish chestnut spot near the anal angle of the hind-wings. (South America—about 2 inches.)

*Pyrrhane halice*, Godart.—We have figured a female of this insect. The male has no white spots, but a single tawny patch in place of them. (Rio de Janeiro—2½ inches.)

*Delias pyramus*, Wallengren.—This richly coloured butterfly is remarkable for the red patch which occurs on the upper surface only in this and in one or two allied species. It ranges from Nepal to Burmah and the Malay Peninsula. Expanse about 3 inches.

*Kallima jacksoni*, Sharpe.—It is of a rich, shining, violet-blue colour. The under side resembles a dried leaf. (East Africa—2½ inches.)

*Morpho cypris*, Westwood.—This is a most brilliant species, showing the bright blue shading as it is looked at from different positions. (Colombia and Nicaragua—from 4½ to 5½ inches.)

*Elymnias künstleri*, Honrath.—This is one of the greatest rarities in the collection, and is represented by a single specimen. It is dull white with brown markings, which are mostly along the nervures. (Malacca—4½ inches.)

*Thecla damo*, Druce.—This is a delicate satiny light-blue butterfly with dark-brown margins. (Mexico—2½ inches.)

*Charaxes jahula*, Trimen.—We have figured the under side. The upper side is fulvous with black spots. (South Africa—about 2½ inches.)

*Morphotenaris adamsi*, Lathy.—On the under side is a sub-marginal row of black dots in rings, which show through on the upper surface. (New Guinea—about 5 inches.)

*Ornithoptera croesus*, Wallace.—The female is dark brown with white and yellow angular spots. (The male, about 7 inches; and the female nearly 9 inches.)

*Pseudacraea clarki*, Butler.—This is a reddish-brown and black butterfly. (The Cameroons—about 3 inches.)

*Papilio eboliæ*, Rothschild and Jordan.—The green spot on the fore-wings is of nearly equal length and width, and there is a semi-translucent white patch above it. The hind-wings are red, with deep black borders. The female has no green on the fore-wings. (The Amazons—about 3 inches.)

*Ornithoptera paradisea*, Standinger.—This rare species is remarkable for the tails on the hind-wings. We have figured the male. The female is dull black and white. (German New Guinea. The male, 6½, and the female, 7½ inches.)

*Charaxes viola*, Butler.—The female is brown with a tawny band merging into pale violet on the hind-wings. The male is dark brown with black markings. (Uganda and Central East Africa—2½ inches.)

*Chlorippe portia*, Fabricius.—This butterfly is remarkable for the hooked fore-wings. (Cuba and Haiti—2½ inches.)

*Phyciodes quintilla*, Hewitson. This is reddish-brown with black borders; and a pale yellow patch on the fore-wings. (Ecuador—2 to 2½ inches.)



1. FIRST ROW: DELIAS AGANIPPE, DON.; MYNES HELISAMA, CROWLEY; AND THECLA CORONA, HEWITSON.—SECOND ROW: PYRRHANAEA HALICE, GODART; DELIAS PYRAMUS, WAL- LENGREN; AND KALLIMA JACKSONI, SHARPE.—THIRD ROW: MORPHO CYPRIS, WESTWOOD.

2. FIRST ROW: ELYMNIAS KÜNSTLERI, HONRATH.—SECOND ROW: THECLA DAMO, DRUCE; AND CHARAXES JAHULA, TRIMEN.— THIRD ROW: MORPHOTENARIS ADAMSI, LATHY.

3. FIRST ROW: ORNITHOPTERA CROESUS, WALLACE.—SECOND ROW: PSEUDACRAEA CLARKI, BUTLER; AND PAPILIO ECBOLIUS, ROTHSCHILD AND JORDAN.

4. FIRST ROW: ORNITHOPTERA PARADISEA, STANDINGER.—SECOND ROW: CHARAXES VIOLA, BUTLER; AND CHLORIPPE PORTIA, FABRICIUS.— THIRD ROW: PHYCIODES QUINTILLA, HEWITSON.

The remarkable collection of butterflies made by the late Mr. H. C. Adams, of Enfield, at a cost of about £40,000, includes 150,000 specimens. Bequeathed to the Nation, it is now in the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. Many of the butterflies can be seen by the ordinary visitor; to the remainder students have access under the usual conditions. It is on record that Dr. A. R. Wallace was so overcome by the beauty of the first male specimen of the *Ornithoptera croesus* he captured on the Island of Batchian that he nearly fainted.



## SCIENCE &amp; NATURAL HISTORY



UNIVERSITY LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A DOCTOR RE

JEEPING AT PURGERS (TRESPASSING ON THEIR GROUND): STUDENTS OUT OF SCHOOL (15th CENTURY)

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE VAGARIES OF FASHION.

THE slavish obedience of the human race to the dictates of Fashion almost transcends belief. This mysterious trait has its roots deep down in our nature, and probably began to reveal itself with the birth of the earliest tribes which could be called human. So soon as they began to appreciate the bright colours of flowers and feathers and shells, they began to cast about for some means of affixing them to their naked bodies. The earliest pioneers in the direction of personal adornment probably started by affixing gaily coloured objects in the hair. Then followed various forms of bangles, and leg-ornaments. Later, some genius devised methods of piercing the ears, nose, and lips to serve as additional centres for ornamentation. In due course tattooing, cicatrization, and tampering with the teeth made their appearance; and for generations, probably, these sufficed. But the desire for novelty is one of the attributes which distinguish mankind from "the beasts that perish." And so it came about that some fiendishly ingenious person conceived the idea of improving the appearance of his fellow-man by changing the shape of his head. Such a liberty, one would have imagined, Nature would most strongly

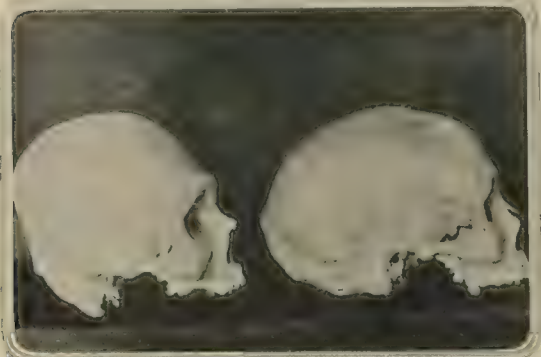
said it contributed to health, and enabled them to bear greater burdens: others that it increased the ferocity of the countenance in war. But these were all probably but excuses



DISTORTED AT THE DICTATES OF FASHION: THE UNDER-SURFACE OF THE SKULL OF A VANCOUVER ISLANDER.

of the North-West, and by those of the southern parts of what are now the United States, and still further south by the Caribs of the West Indies and the natives of Peru. In the West Indies, and throughout the greater part of North America, the custom, and the people who practised it, have died out; but to this day it is followed by the Chinook Indians of the neighbourhood of the Columbia River and Vancouver Island. These affect a somewhat different method of distortion, whereby the skull is moulded so as to assume a conical shape. The process commences at the birth of the child, and is continued for a period of from eight to twelve months. With the Peruvians and Chinook Indians the head was flattened between boards, or pads of deer-skin stuffed with moss, or bark, and applied to the forehead and back of the head. The cone-shaped head was obtained by constructing bandages of deer's hide twisted round the head behind the ears and across the forehead.

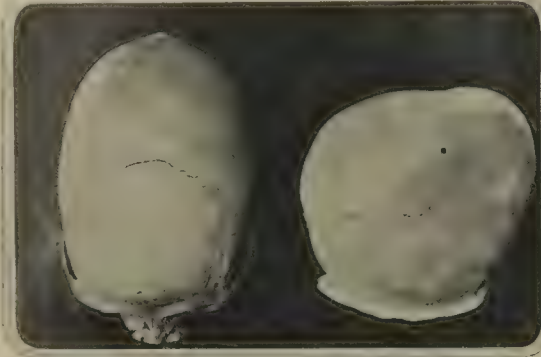
One would have supposed that any tampering with so sensitive an organ as the brain would have been attended with dire results. But such seems not to be the case. Children during the moulding process do not appear to suffer, though the eyes may seem



EXTREMITIES TO WHICH FASHION FORTUNATELY DOES NOT LEAD US IN THIS COUNTRY: A DISTORTED HEAD OF A PERUVIAN INDIAN (ON THE LEFT) COMPARED WITH A NORMAL HEAD.

for a blind adherence to the demands of Fashion. Before the time of the Spanish conquest, this custom of deforming the head was universal.

Not the least surprising feature of this extraordinary practice is to find that it has been adopted by many different races in widely sundered parts of the world. Deformed heads of various types have been found in rock-tombs near Tiflis, in the Crimea, Hungary, and ~~Siberia~~ in South Germany, Switzerland, and even in France, Belgium, and England. In so far as this country is concerned, how-



A DISTORTION WHICH MADE ITS POSSESSOR SUPERIOR TO HIS NORMAL FELLOWS: THE TOP VIEW OF A DISTORTED PERUVIAN SKULL (ON THE LEFT) AND A NORMAL SKULL.

resent, yet, incredible though it may seem, she did not.

The author of this diabolical scheme must have realised that he, at any rate, could never attain to whatever charms it promised. But he took care that his children should not lack what he coveted. And so he, or perhaps rather we should say she, began with the new-born infant by squeezing its head until it attained the desired shape!

The British Museum of Natural History has just acquired a fine series of crania from the burial-mounds of ancient Peruvians, which demonstrates the extraordinary measure of success which attended their misguided efforts. A glance at these skulls suffices to show that their strangely distorted shape has been brought about by firm and continuous pressure applied to the back of the head, so that the developing brain slowly accommodated itself by forcing out the side walls of the skull, sometimes to a very unequal degree.

The motives assigned by the native Peruvians for their interference with the natural form of their children's heads, as reported by the early Spanish historians, were very conflicting. Some



FLATTENED BY COMPRESSION IN INFANCY: A SIDE VIEW OF THE DISTORTED SKULL OF A VANCOUVER ISLANDER.

Copyright Photographs by W. P. Pycraft.

ever, the evidence rests on a single skull, found in a Saxon grave at West Harnham, in Wilts, in 1853. America, is, or rather was, however, the headquarters of this fantastic custom. It was practised by the natives

to be starting out of their sockets, from the pressure. But they cry when the thongs are loosened. When they attain to man's estate they appear to be in every way as intelligent as the men of neighbouring tribes which do not follow this custom. When, from sickness or other cause, during infancy the bandaging process has been omitted, and the child comes to man's estate with a head of the shape designed by Nature, he is seriously hampered in the race for life, for no honours among his tribe are possible. On the contrary, he is as often as not sold as a slave.

It is possible that this strange custom had its origin in an unintentional deformation of the skull through the practice of carrying the child during infancy. It is well known that if a child be constantly carried on one arm, so that the same side of the head constantly presses against the mother's shoulder, a more or less marked asymmetry of the skull results. It would be enough for the head of one of the chief's children to show a rather unusually marked asymmetry of this kind for every mother to endeavour to copy the defect, which would be regarded under the circumstances as a highly desirable mark of distinction!—W. P. PYCRAFT.



# CHECK TO THE SUBMARINE: AIR-SCOUTING WITH WIRELESS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. R. ROBINSON.



WITH A RANGE OF 300 MILES AND 100 MILES RESPECTIVELY: WIRELESS ON AIR-SHIP AND AEROPLANE.

The enormous value of the aeroplane in the naval warfare of the future was demonstrated the other day during the mimic warfare in the North Sea. One of the three naval waterplanes stationed at Cromarty for the defence of the Firth was out scouting, on July 26, when the pilot sighted a submarine approaching Cromarty which was quite invisible from the land. He was able to read its number, which showed that it belonged to the attacking Red Fleet. He communicated with the defending Blue Fleet, with the result that Blue destroyers came out and captured it. It is obvious, of course, that an installation of wireless telegraphy on an aeroplane or air-ship immensely

increases its value for scouting purposes. The great difficulty in receiving is the noise, both in aeroplanes and air-ships. Experiments in the use of wireless on aeroplanes and air-ships are now being made by the Marconi Company. A wireless station of 1½ k.w. (about 3 h.p.) on an air-ship has a 300-mile range. The weight of the station on board, excluding the generator, but including the transmitter and receiver, is 293 lb. The weight of the generator is also 293 lb. An installation on an aeroplane has a range of 100 miles. It consists of a small and very compact station. The weight of the station, transmitter, and receiver is 96 lb.



# EAST AND WEST IN THE CENTRE OF TROUBLED CHINA: A CURIO-MARKET.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



A PEKIN COUNTERPART OF THE CALEDONIAN MARKET: EUROPEAN CUSTOMERS IN THE MARKET OF LONG FOU SSEU.

China, though agitated by political dissensions and rumours of revolution, has other aspects of interest to Western visitors, especially those who are collectors of bric-à-brac, curios, old books, and *objets d'art*. In Peking, a favourite resort for those in search of such articles is the Market of Long Fou Sseu, which might be described as a Chinese counterpart of the Caledonian Market in North London. "The Long Fou Sseu Market," writes the artist, M. Sabattier, whose drawing we reproduce here, "takes place every ten days, round an old pagoda of the Tartar City. All kinds of things are on sale. Europeans go there in the hope of discovering old *objets d'art* or examples of antique porcelain. Good bargains, it would seem, are rare, and the dealers only offer to tourists 'faked' curios, or Japanese imitations. One can, however, find among objects that are

of little value some interesting things, provided one goes often enough and possesses the requisite *flair* for such discoveries. Among the attractions of the Long Fou Sseu Market are reciters of adventures, jugglers, theatres, singers, vendors of fruit and refreshments, bazaars, toy-shops, money-changers, professional letter-writers, barbers, second-hand dealers, acrobats—in short, all the minor industries that can be imagined. There are also phonographs. One might believe oneself to be at the 'Foire au Pain d'Epices,' were it not for the costumes, the faces, and the language. There is the same dust, the same crowd, the same smells, the same uproar. The Chinese have invented everything before us, always excepting the Republic." The peculiar head-dresses worn by some of the women seen in the illustration are particularly noteworthy.



## INAUGURATOR OF A GREAT REFORM IN EGYPT: LORD KITCHENER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HASSANO.



### INVENTOR OF ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTORAL SCHEMES EVER DEVISED: LORD KITCHENER, BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.

Just before leaving Egypt recently for a visit to this country, Lord Kitchener took a leading part in giving effect to a very important political reform in Egypt. It consists partly in the combination of the General Assembly and Legislative Council into a new body, the Legislative Assembly, and partly in the institution of a new electoral system. The new Legislative Assembly has to some extent the right of initiating new legislation, and its numbers have been increased from thirty to eighty-nine. But the most interesting part of the new reform is the novel method of electing members. The electors are to be divided into groups of fifty, and each group will elect an elector-

delegate. The electors-delegate, in turn, will be divided into groups, each representing about 200,000 inhabitants, and each such group will elect one member to the Assembly. Every elector-delegate is bound by law to keep in touch with his fifty electors. This system, which gives the humblest peasant an immediate voice in an election, has been described as one of the most effective methods of ascertaining the wishes of a nation ever invented. It also distributes the electoral right more evenly. Hitherto each town, village, or district had only one elector-delegate, irrespective of its population, and thus a large town might have had no greater rights in an election than a small village.



# GREENWICH TIME IN THE HOME BY WIRELESS FROM PARIS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG



THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC MARVEL OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR FAMILY USE: WIRELESS SIGNALS FROM THE EIFFEL TOWER GIVE CORRECT GREENWICH TIME IN A LONDON HOUSE.

Greenwich Observatory has no apparatus for communicating the correct time by wireless, but this is now done by means of an installation on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, which can thus give the correct Greenwich time to anyone who possesses the requisite receiving mechanism within a radius of 2000 or 3000 miles. This mechanism is simple, and consists of a copper wire suspended in one's garden, a tuning coil, a detector, and a

telephone. The signals sent in the Morse code, on a system shown in the diagram on the opposite page, are to commence next October. But meanwhile, the best times for receiving the signals are at 11.30 p.m. and at 11.45 p.m., as in the case of the party just home from the theatre, shown in the above drawing. At 11.30 p.m. Eiffel sends out a "tap," for each second during three minutes, the 190th "tap" marking 11.33 p.m. Greenwich time.



TELLING THE WORLD GREENWICH TIME BY WIRELESS : THE EIFFEL TOWER.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EIFFEL TOWER BY L. GIMPEL.

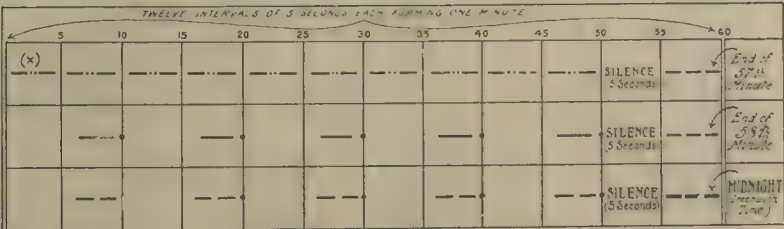


THE NEW INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR TELLING THE TIME.

At three minutes to 12 midnight, the signal "X" will be sent for fifty seconds, followed by a pause of five seconds, and then three dashes, the third of which ends the fifty-seventh minute.

At two minutes to 12, every tenth second will be marked by a "tap," preceded by a dash, the series ending similarly with five seconds' silence and three dashes.

At one minute to 12, every tenth second will be marked by a "tap," preceded by two dashes. Then will follow five seconds' silence and three dashes, the third denoting Midnight, Greenwich time.



LUMINOUS RADIATIONS FROM THE TOP OF THE EIFFEL TOWER (SEEN FROM BELOW) ANNOUNCING GREENWICH TIME :  
WITH A DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NEW INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF SIGNALS.

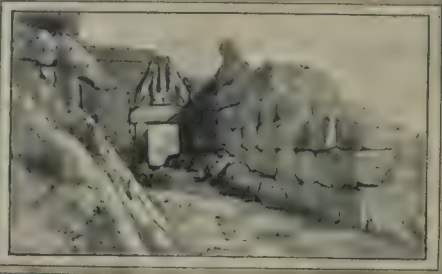
On the opposite page we give an illustration showing how the wireless signals telling Greenwich time, sent out from the top of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, may be received and read in a London house ; while on another page is an article dealing further with the subject. Above, we give a photograph of the Eiffel Tower, taken from the second platform and looking up to the top, during the despatch of the wireless time-signals. The ultra-violet radiations, even when not visible to the naked eye, appear

luminous on the photographic plate. The diagram below indicates a new system of signals, to be commenced next October, for telling the time by wireless. The three lateral divisions of the diagram show the different signals given (in the Morse Code) during the three minutes immediately before midnight. Different signals are used for each of the three minutes, so that the operator listening to them may know to which minute those he hears relate.



## THE REMODELLING OF HISTORY

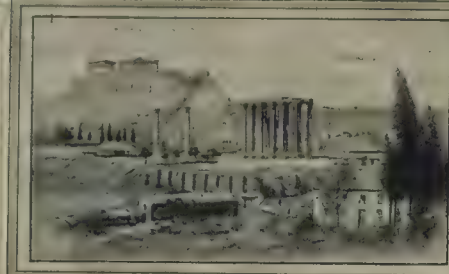
## &amp; THE REALISATION OF LEGEND.



XVIII.—THE EXCAVATION OF A MINOAN SETTLEMENT AT TYLISSOS.



SCULPTURE OF THE 16TH CENTURY B.C.: A BRONZE STATUETTE FOUND AT TYLISSOS.



BELOW the Cretan kings, who held state in the great palaces of Cnossus and Phaestos four thousand years ago, there ranked, as we now know, vassal princes and noble families, each of whom lived on and by a smaller township or a district, contributing, doubtless, in kind or in service to the royal treasuries. Such minor townships, dominated by miniature "palaces," were laid bare in eastern Crete, at Gournia and Palaikastro, by Mrs. Boyd Hawes and the British School at Athens; and perhaps the so-called "Royal Villa" at Hagia Triada, excavated by the Italian Mission, must be regarded, not as a king's seat, but as a very splendid example of a territorial noble's residence, overlooking a rich fief at the head of the Bay of Messara.

Quite recently, by the enterprise and care of the Cretan Department of Antiquities, directed by Dr. J. Hazzidakis, the Chief Ephor, another of these seigneurial settlements has been excavated at the village of Tyliisos, near Candia. The place lies some seven miles west of Cnossus in a fertile hill country, which extends to the base of Mount Ida; and no doubt it was the centre of a territorial fief held under the Minoan kings by some noble house.

Periods—that is, the sixteenth century B.C., or thereabouts; but there were both seigneurial residences and also poor dwellings in a previous age, the Second Middle Minoan, and possibly a village existed before any noble house was built. This point, it is hoped, will be cleared up when the excavations in the area surrounding the main site have been carried deeper and wider next season.

The two chief houses of the later period repeat several features of the Cnossian and Phaestian palaces, notably pillared halls and store-rooms with great jars ranged round their walls. The larger living-rooms seem to have had finely frescoed walls. Many fragments of their decoration have been recovered and are now pieced together to show groups of Minoan ladies, warriors in procession, and fan-bearing slaves.

Of the furniture, besides the bronze vessels already alluded to, painted vases in great variety have been found, among which are very good examples of that use of natural vegetable forms for stylistic ornament which is characteristic of the early Late Minoan period; and some vessels in stone also have been unearthed of which one, a slender vase in black obsidian, of exquisite form and admirable symmetry, once more fills us with



SHOWING THE BASES OF THE UPPER COLONNADE: A GROUP OF BUILDINGS EXCAVATED AT TYLISSOS OF THE THIRD, MIDDLE, AND FIRST LATE MINOAN PERIOD.

WITH PILLARED HALLS, AS IN THE CNOSSIAN AND PHAESTIAN PALACES: THE NORTH END OF THE MINOAN HOUSE AT TYLISSOS.

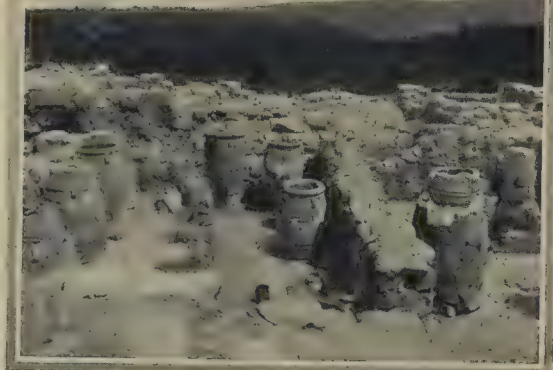
By the courtesy of the well-known archaeologist, Professor Federico Halbherr, we are enabled to give these interesting photographs of the recent excavations at Tyliisos, seven miles west of Cnossus, in Crete, on the road to the famous grotto of Idaean Zeus. The date of the buildings is shown by the pottery found.

Photographs supplied by Professor Federico Halbherr.

Phylakopi, in Melos, were found to be linked one to the next, and probably they represent a family settlement.

Around them, but separated, are remains of a few poorer dwellings, forming a dependent village or hamlet, inhabited by villeins or retainers, as was the case at

Hagia Triada. What buildings are now visible are of the Third Middle and First Late Minoan



ANOTHER FEATURE IN COMMON WITH THE CNOSSIAN AND PHAESTIAN PALACES: MINOAN STORE-ROOMS UNEARTHED AT TYLISSOS, WITH GREAT JARS RANGED ROUND THE WALLS.

Some years ago it came to the knowledge of the Ephorate that peasants of Tyliisos were in the habit of resorting for building-stone to a certain locality hard by the village, and that the stone procured there was ready squared. In the process of quarrying they had thrown out quantities of potsherds, and one peasant, more fortunate than the rest, had come on some large bronze vessels, much battered and crushed, but complete. These were impounded for the Government, but for a long time supposed to be of Hellenic date. Since, however, systematic excavation has been prosecuted, the whole site has been found to be Minoan, and those cauldrons must be accounted rare and precious survivals of the metallurgy of the Later Palace Period at Cnossus.

What has been laid bare at Tyliisos is rather a group of large residential houses than any "Palace," properly so called. They resemble in type certain houses found in 1900 in the town of Cnossus at some distance from the Palace building, but are larger and more richly decorated. The different residences, having had some architectural connection with one another, seem to have formed a sort of block much as houses of the same age at



"RARE AND PRECIOUS SURVIVORS OF THE METALLURGY OF THE LATER PALACE PERIOD AT CNOSSUS": LARGE BRONZE VESSELS UNEARTHED BY PEASANTS OF TYLISSOS WHILE SEARCHING FOR BUILDING MATERIAL.

astonished envy of the capacities of Cretan craftsmanship. That such a material as this volcanic glass could be turned with truth by workmen who had no tools but of stone or soft bronze would never be believed, had we not this vase and some early vessels in Egypt to prove the fact. The process must have been almost as slow as a process of Nature!

One remarkable statuette in bronze has rewarded the Ephor's labours. It shows a male figure, clad in belted loin-cloth with frontal flap, and standing in an attitude of salutation. He is probably an adorant of the Cretan goddess. Many smaller figures in similar attitudes have been found elsewhere in the island, notably in the Psychro Cave; but none so carefully and scientifically modelled as this. They all seem to have been deposited in shrines and holy places by men desirous to put a vicarious representation of themselves in constant relation with the deity.

If the excavators had found nothing but this statuette, it would have repaid their enterprise. But, in fact, they have found much else, as we have seen, and before they leave Tyliisos, should find yet more.—D. G. HOGARTH.





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*Maria Loh*

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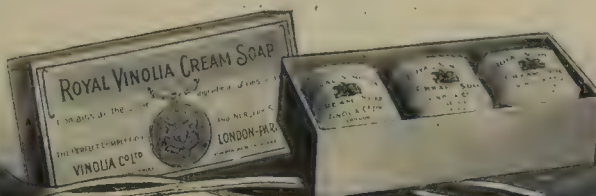
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## LADIES' PAGE.

GOODWOOD is not one of the "dressy" race-meetings; coats and skirts are a good deal worn, and, for the rest, new summer things are not ordered so late in the year, when already the well-dressed woman is looking towards autumn frocks, after her holiday in shooting, fishing, and travelling-dress is accomplished. There will be nothing new in matters sartorial for some weeks to come. Now that the London season is over it is admitted that it has been rather flat. It lacked great entertainments. For one and another reason, the great houses have been closed, or only opened for dinners and small parties. However, there has been a fair amount of less brilliant entertaining, and it has been noted that the lively new dances, especially the one of negro origin called "the Tango," have revived the popularity of balls with Society young men. This, as well as the odiously named "Turkey Trot" and "Bunny Hug," are not allowed by exclusive hostesses, and it is well known that the Queen has expressed her disgust with these performances. Still, if the young men of the day prefer such lively goings-on to the everlasting waltz of the last generation, no doubt they will have their way, for balls without dancing-men are useless. At the State Ball given by their Majesties to President Poincaré, out of the twenty dances sixteen were waltzes and the remaining four quadrilles. But it is to be remembered that when the waltz was introduced, a century ago, it was received with blame and dislike by a great many people, who were then considered "old-fashioned."

Once again, a great procession, stated to have comprised 100,000 women of all social ranks, a large proportion of them their own breadwinners—teachers, University graduates, artists, authors, actresses, sick-nurses, industrial workers, together with wives and mothers, and some women of large property—has passed through London to ask for the admission of women to the Parliamentary vote. This was an exceedingly impressive display the first time it was made, in 1908; but it is the fourth repetition and it fell flat for that reason. To most of the women "processing," the hours of weary walking and standing are a strain, and the result seems—nothing! However, those "pilgrims," who made long marches, collected en route over £6000 for the funds—something very tangible!

In the annual exhibition of the work of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, which has been held at University College, there was one object of great beauty and interest. It was a gold pectoral, or ornament for the breast, inlaid charmingly with coloured stones. No jewellers' work of to-day is finer in execution or more tasteful in design; yet this was made over four thousand years ago. It has lain all that time in the darkness of the tomb. The pectoral is a piece of work such as has never before been seen in England. It is no novelty to those who have visited Cairo Museum, where a good-sized room is filled with cases of jewellery, collars, bracelets, rings, tiaras, many of the finest workmanship and most charming design. There are very tiny and absolutely



A HANDSOME GOODWOOD GOWN.

This gown is in embroidered muslin, the tunic and fichu edged with fringe, headed by a line of tiny silk roses. The waist-belt and hat are of black satin.

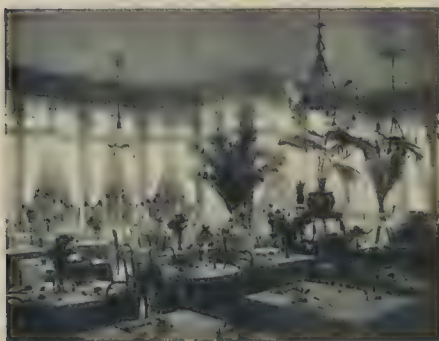
perfect bits of goldsmith's work, such as flies, flowers, the varied shapes symbolical of the gods of Egypt, and so on, joined into necklaces and deep collars and bangles; there is exquisite enamelling in colours; there are gems—especially turquoises, amethysts, and emeralds—cut and set in designs worthy to be copied to-day; and all this was executed thousands of years ago, at a time when it was, till recently, supposed that the whole world was still sunk in barbarism. And at the same period the most grandiose and immense works known in the whole world—pyramids and temples and tombs—were being also executed; and sculptors were producing both colossal statues of Pharaohs and lifelike images of ordinary humanity, such as Rahotep and Nefert, the husband and wife side by side, of which a copy may be seen in the British Museum; or as the "Seated Scribe," which is one of the treasures of the Louvre. Truly they were a wonderful people in all peaceful arts; and they were great warriors too.

An interesting point is the position that the women occupied amongst this singularly able and intellectual race. It was very free and very high. Women inherited wealth and title; ancestry was counted through the mother—over and over again on the tombs a grantee is found to be described as "son of the Lady So-and-So," and in certain tombs which give a biographical sketch of the occupant the successful administrator of a province or warrior is said to have been "confirmed by the Pharaoh in the offices of the father of my mother." Amongst the priestly titles and functions there are always some for women to hold. Allusion to mothers and wives in the early books of Egypt (there are some that are certainly thousands of years old) are always tender and respectful. These books, dated long before Solomon lived; are, nevertheless, all maxims of the same order as the Book of Proverbs, and it is evident that the picture that Solomon gives of the virtuous woman (who, you will remember, not only guides her house, but also manufactures and trades, while her husband seems to do nothing but "sit in the gate"!) is a true glimpse of the life of his time. Men and women alike wore these charming ornaments that we may still see—and alike, too, they shared in their world's activities. How far does this account for the greatness of Ancient Egypt?

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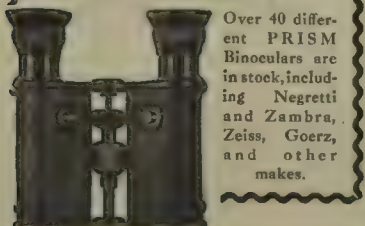
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## MUSIC.

IN finishing the season with a performance of "Roméo et Juliette," and devoting its closing hours to the most melodious work in its extensive repertory, the management at Covent Garden reverted to an old and pleasant custom. To do full justice to Gounod's opera, a great enthusiasm is required from all who take part in it. Beautiful singing is not enough—though, of course, this goes far—and it must be confessed that in neither "Faust" nor "Roméo et Juliette" has the full measure of enthusiasm been displayed. Mme. Melba has sung the florid music finely, and from the vocal point of view Mr. McCormack's Roméo leaves nothing to be desired; but it is a pity that such a fine singer does not devote to the dramatic side of his art the full measure of attention it deserves and requires. In M. Marvini the management has discovered a singer of great accomplishment; and M. Gilly was very successful as Mercutio. We have seldom heard the "Queen Mab" song better sung, though for some reason, known only to the patrons of Covent Garden, this number is generally ignored, as though it were a thing of no account.

Covent Garden has now closed its doors after giving eighty-five performances—forty-nine in Italian (four double bills), twenty-five in German, and fifteen in French. In spite of the comparative lack of novelties, the interest has been well maintained. Neither "Oberst Chabert" nor "La du Barry" can be said to have succeeded, but the fate of novelties at Covent Garden always hangs in an uneven balance, for neither the management nor the patrons of the house can say what the patrons want. If a score is melodious, it is in danger of being denounced as old-fashioned; if it should be extremely modern and complex, it is apt to frighten people away.

The record of eighty-five performances, given during a period of nearly four months without a hitch, and without departure from the programme, is one of which any opera-house in the world would have good reason to be proud. In truth the interest has never



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flagged, and, all things fairly considered, the standard of achievement has been high.

Drury Lane's venture into the realm of Grand Opera may well have satisfied all who took part in it. The Russian operas have had something of the quality of a revelation, and the ballet has lost nothing of its powerful charm. Even "Le Sacre du Printemps" has been accepted as a legitimate item on the programme, and those who have seen it more than once are expressing the opinion that it is not so bad as it looks and sounds. It is exceedingly good for the patrons of opera and ballet that they should be shocked from time to time. The intellectual advantages of shock are too often forgotten. It is very unlikely that Sir Joseph Beecham has made any money out of the season; we should be surprised to hear that he has arrived within short distance of balancing expenditure and receipts, for the cost of bringing the whole Russian company, with their scenery and effects, to London must have been enormous, and the fees payable to leading singers and dancers have been very high. But of the artistic success there is no room for doubt.

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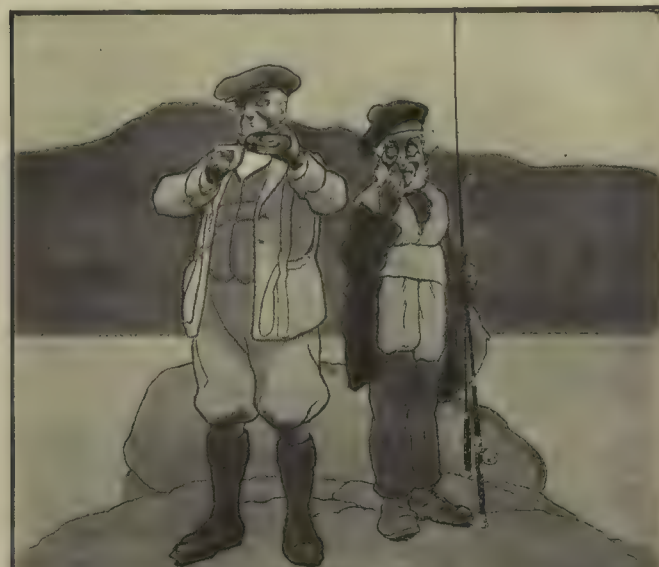
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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F. SMART.—Thanks for problem, but it is of a type that never found favour with the readers of this column.

G. J. F. (Reading).—Any fancy stationer's ought to supply your wants.

M. FRASER.—In the variation, 1. K takes Kt, White can proceed, 2. Q to K 4 (ch), P interposes, 3. Kt mates; a bad dual. Thanks for the tone of your note.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3503 received from C. A. M. (Penang) of No. 3506 from J. Isaacson (Liverpool), R. J. Lonsdale (New Brighton), and W. C. D. Smith (Northampton); of No. 3507 from J. B. Camara (Madeira), and Rev. J. Christie (Redditch); of No. 3508 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), F. Pataki (Vienna), C. Barretto (Madrid), D. Price (Taylors-town), F. Glanville (Weymouth), and F. T. Sheppard (Bristol).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3509 received from E. J. Winter-Wood (Fulington), W. C. D. Smith, L. Schlu (Vienna), J. Willcock (Shrewsbury), J. Cohn (Berlin), J. Green (Boulogne), A. W. Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), F. J. Overton (Sutton Coldfield), F. Smart, F. Wells, J. Deering (Cahara), R. J. Lonsdale, Colonel Godfrey (Cheltenham), J. S. Rogers (Lincoln's Inn), E. S. Odell (Constitutional Club), G. F. W. Snales (Guldford), J. Gamble (Belfast), W. Little (Marple), Blair H. Cochrane (Harting), R. Worters (Canterbury), Rev. J. Christie, H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), H. Grassett Baldwin (Norwich), J. Fowler, F. R. Wright (Portsmouth), G. D. Frankland (Atherton), H. F. Deakin, F. W. Young (Shaftesbury), Julia Short (Bicester), Blakeley (Norwich), A. G. Heaton, M. Pulzer (Fiume), Captain Challice, and W. F. Baron.

PROBLEM No. 3511.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3508.—By W. H. TAYLOR.

WHITE.  
1. B to Kt 7th  
2. Q to R 5th (ch)  
3. Q or B mates

BLACK.  
P moves  
K moves

If Black play 1. K to B 5th, 2. Q to Q sq; and if 1. K to K 3rd, then 2. Q to R 5th, etc.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

As usual, we give some holiday brevities, and quote two examples of Mr. F. J. Marshall's skill, once an opening is afforded him for smashing up an opponent.

Game played in an exhibition match at New Orleans, between Messrs. MARSHALL and GIBEL.

(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Kt to B 2nd	Kt takes R
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. Q to B 3rd	R to K sq
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	16. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th
4. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes P	17. Q takes B	R takes B
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P takes R	Q to K R 3rd (ch)
6. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd	From his fourth move onward	
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	White was in trouble, having sur-	
8. B to B 4th	Castles	rendered the attack for a hopeless	
9. Kt to K 3rd	Kt takes Q P	defence. The use made by Mr. Mar-	
10. P takes Kt	B to Kt 5th (ch)	shall of every weak point, and	
11. K to K sq	Q to B 3rd	the very pretty ending, will give	
12. B to K 5th	Kt takes P (ch)	pleasure to all lovers of sparkling	
13. K to B sq	Q to B 3rd (ch)	chess.	

Game played in the Havana Tournament, between Messrs. MARSHALL and CORZO.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	12. Kt to B 5th	B to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	13. Q to R 4th	R to Q B sq
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	14. Kt takes Kt	R takes Kt
4. B P takes P	K P takes P	15. Kt takes P	B takes Kt
5. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	16. R takes R	B takes B
6. P to K Kt and Kt to B 3rd		17. R to B 8 (dis. ch)	Resigns
7. B to Kt 2nd	B to K 2nd	Black wasted time with his Pawns,	
8. Castles	P to K R 3rd	and should have Castled before it was	
9. B to B 4th	B to K 3rd	too late. There is nothing else about	
10. P takes P	B takes P	the game, except the directness of	
11. R to B sq	P to R 3rd	White's attack on each weak spot.	

## ART NOTES.

THE Conference of Art Masters has given the *Times* the chance of calling in question the usefulness of the class as a whole. The existence of a large body of teachers in a country and at a period obviously ill-conditioned in its particular subject makes easy game for the skilled leader-writer. Moreover, Mr. W. K. Colton, A.R.A., left a clear opening when he opposed, in a Conference speech, the suggestion that only practical artists and craftsmen should be selected to teach, because, he says, only the failures are ready to become teachers. The alternative is the education of a special class whose business it will be to teach rather than to practise. The art-schools, in consequence of the artificial status of their teachers, are already turning out, instead of practising artists, a new and more numerous generation of teachers. Teachers beget teachers; there is no end to their multiplication.

It goes without saying that the *Times*, in deploring the present condition of State schooling in the arts, extols the departed system of apprenticeship. We are all in

love with that system, because we have not got it; because, instead of it, we have an earth burdened with the products of factories and machines. We are over-decorated—over-decorated on the lines laid down by the State, whose schools are complimented when a manufacturer calls upon them, as he not seldom does, for a supply of designers. But even if the schools do sometimes send their students into the world of work, the school-learning seems always to be of one order. Design taught by teachers who are not themselves artists is design superimposed, Frieze-work for rooms put up by the jerry-builder; stencils for somebody else's "art-fabrics"; beaten brass plates for somebody else's distant and unseen door; and the thousand forms of decoration that can be added to the potter's pot—and laid upon the builder's mantelpiece. The idea behind the modern development of the schools is that they should teach the actual worker, that the "Fine Arts," which have proved a failure, should be, more or less, replaced by the Crafts.

It is, however, when the question of art education is carried back to the crafts that the disappearance of the apprenticeship system must be most deplored. The master of old would, as the *Times* reminds us, inevitably find the appropriate task for the young men in his care; and even now one has but to enter at random any workshop to find that the most capable man is he who has worked his way up from a sort of informal apprenticeship under a father or an uncle. The young man from the schools learns his work over again when he takes up his tools in earnest.

E. M.

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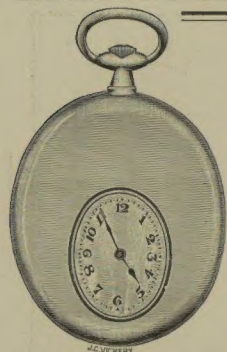
This one short word—this word of grateful memories—is in the minds of countless millions every day and conveys to the mind a significance which more than justifies its world-wide familiarity.

## The Significance of Pears may be Summarised thus:--

It is a pure, solid, daintily emollient soap, of the highest possible quality in all its ingredients; for a *Hundred and Twenty-Four Years* it has been the leading Toilet Soap; the most eminent analysts and skin specialists, as well as the celebrated beauties of that long period, have testified that it is

**"Matchless for the Complexion,"**

*and it Costs only a penny a week!*



18-ct. Gold very flat oval shape  
Reliable Lever Watch, £15 10 0

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FOR EVENING AND  
ORDINARY WEAR.

*J. C. VICKERY has always a  
very fine Selection of the latest  
Reliable Watches of every kind.*

J. C. VICKERY most cordially invites inspection  
of his Novelties, or he will forward Illustrations  
and Prices of any requirements free on application.

**J. C. VICKERY,**

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Jewellery, Gold and  
Silver Ware, Fine  
Leather Goods,  
Tortoiseshell Dressing  
Cases, Motor Bags, etc.

**Sanderson's**  
"SECOND  
TO NONE"  
"RED TICKET"  
"MOUNTAIN DEW"

**SCOTCH  
WHISKIES**

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"THE SPIRIT OF THE MOUNTAINS"

SMOKERS FROM SCOTTISH FICTION—DOCTOR HORNBOOK.

THE  
CHOICEST  
OF ALL



**SMITH'S N°1  
SMOKING MIXTURE**

2 oz. Lead Pkts. 1/3  
4 oz. Oval Tins 2/6  
4 oz. Airtight 2/6  
8 oz. Oval Tins 5/-

Prepared for smokers of cultivated taste by the  
manufacturers of Smith's famous Glasgow Mixture.

If your tobacconist does not stock  
it ask him to procure it for you.



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**The Tourist Trophy Race.** Although there is to be no race for the International Tourist Trophy this year—it will be remembered that a good deal of misunderstanding arose between the R.A.C. and the Society of Motor Manufacturers in connection



WHERE (TRADITION TELLS) SHAKESPEARE INDULGED IN POACHING: A 12-H.P. ROVER OUTSIDE THE GATES OF CHARLECOTE PARK, WARWICKSHIRE.

with the Club's proposal to hold a race—it is practically certain that next year will see a revival of road-racing in the Isle of Man. According to the official "Report of the Week," issued by the R.A.C., the date of the race has been fixed for June next, and it is pleasing to note that the Society is quite in accord with the idea. Indeed, the Minerva firm has already signified its intention of entering no fewer than three cars for the event. The Club states that the full conditions will be issued at the end of the present week. From this early issue of the regulations it looks as though the purpose of the race would be the

development of a new type, which, of course, connotes the building of special cars for the event. I hope that this will be found to be so, because I hold strongly to the opinion that there is nothing like road-racing for the improvement of the breed, and, so long as it is carefully made clear that the racing-car is not the one which is being offered to the public, there are still very valuable lessons to be learnt under the stress of such a race as that proposed. A great many things are to be discovered in the course of a two-days' road-race which are not likely to manifest themselves in six months of ordinary usage. In connection with this announcement of the 1914 Tourist Trophy race, I am, above all things, glad to find that the misunderstanding which occurred as a result of the attempt to hold a "Stock Car" race has not imperilled the relations between the Club and the Society.

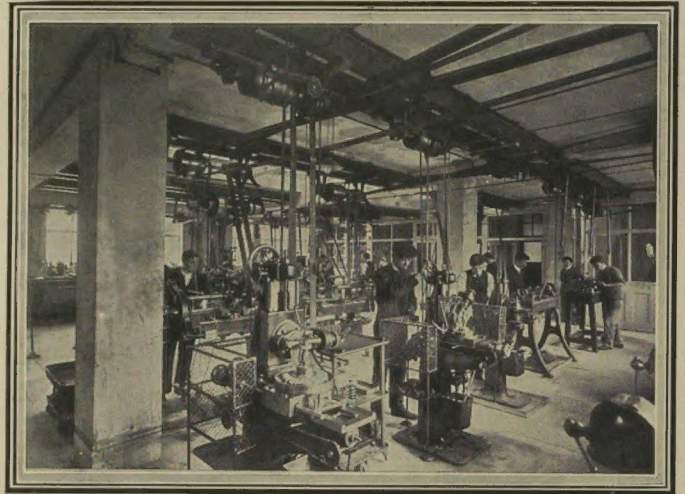
**The House of Smith.** A very pleasant little function took place the other day in connection with the opening of "Speedometer

House," the new premises of Messrs. Smith and Son, Ltd., in Great Portland Street. Established over half a century ago, the name of this firm had already made itself well known in connection with watches and other instruments of precision, but it was not until the advent of the motor-car that the house of Smith became really famous. In 1904 the first Smith speedometer was made. It was a good speedometer, even in those days, but it has been vastly improved since, and no farther back than last year it was brought to a point as near perfection as need be, by the introduction of the "Rock-steady" model, in which the objectionable flickering of the needle was entirely eliminated. Apart from speedometers, however, Smiths have played a great part in the development of motor-accessories generally, particularly in connection with the "Goldenlyte" lamps, the A.L. acetylene generator, and, above all, Smith's carburetter. If I am not very greatly mistaken, this last is destined to make the name of the house even more famous than the speedometer has done. I have had some experience of this carburetter as fitted to heavy vehicles, and I must say that the results attained

with it are superior to those achieved by any carburetter of which I have actual and practical knowledge. Later on, I hope to see how the device works when applied to the smaller engines of touring-cars. However, that is a little beside the point at the moment—I am dealing with the development of the business itself. Briefly, this has grown at such a rate as to make imperative the building of huge premises in the heart of motordom—premises which ought to fill the bill for years to come; but one never knows in these days of rapid development of the motor movement. There is literally nothing that the motorist can require for his car that cannot be obtained at "Speedometer House," and at that I will leave it just now.

**A Puncture-Sealing Compound.**

If only we could find something that would render the pneumatic-tyre immune from bursts and punctures, the pleasure of motoring would be increased by a substantial percentage. During the past five or six years we have had at least a dozen compounds and devices offered by inventors, all of which were guaran-



HEAVY MACHINE-TOOLS IN MESSRS. SMITH AND SON'S SPEEDOMETER-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

teed to do what is needful in this direction, but until now I have never personally come across one that did more than a tithe of what was claimed for it. Now, however, I believe

(Continued overleaf.)

## The All-British Standard

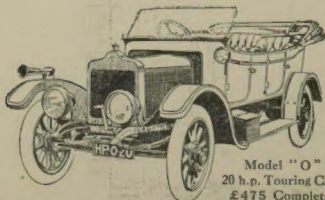
THE bulk of the buyers of All-British "Standard" Cars are people who have already owned cars of the same make and who, when the time comes to purchase a new one, always decide on having another All-British "Standard." It is the car of splendid service—designed to make motoring easy under every condition.

**The All-British Standard Light Car—(R.A.C. Rating 9.5)**

**£185** Complete with Hood, Screen, Horn, Lamps, Spare Wheel, etc., Treasury Tax £3 3 0

New Catalogues and Name of Nearest Agent on request.

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Standard Motor Works, Coventry.  
London Agents: Pychley Autocar Co., Ltd., 179-181, Gt. Portland St., W.



Model "O"  
20 h.p. Touring Car.  
£475 Complete.

W5

## The puncture "bogey"

has no terrors when your car is fitted with Warland Dual Rims. A lady can fit the fully inflated spare in a few minutes, and then, if a second or more punctures occur, all that is needed is a supply of Tubes, which can be fitted in a few minutes with the fingers, without strain, exertion, or levers.

May we send you "Five Points of Argument"? This little book will explain just why the Warland way should be your way.

## WARLAND DUAL RIMS

WARLAND DUAL RIM CO., Ltd.  
(Box No. 2001), Alma Street, Aston,  
Birmingham.  
London Show Rooms, 111, Gt. Portland St., W.



"So shall be come through 'Warlands' to lands of Peace."

## AITCHISON'S Prism Binoculars

The Ideal Glasses for all Sporting and Touring Purposes.

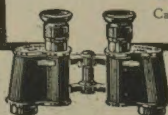
THE MARK 1 is the pattern which has been adopted for use in the Army. All the models which are fitted with eyepiece focussing are hermetically sealed, and consequently withstand exposure to all kinds of climates and weather conditions.

		With eyepiece Focussing.	With Central Screw Focussing
THE MARK 1.	x6	£6 5 0	£7 0 0
THE LUMAC (as illustrated)	x8	£6 10 0	£7 5 0
THE LUMAC	x12	£8 0 0	£8 15 0

Prices include best solid leather sling case and lanyard.  
Postage and packing free to any part of the world.

SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

Call and inspect or write for Price List No. 6L, post free.



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Opticians to the British and Foreign Governments,  
428, Strand, W.C., 281, Oxford Street, W.  
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FOR THE COMPLEXION AND TOILET  
ALSO FOR THE NURSERY AND ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN  
HYGIENIC & PREPARED WITH PURE & HARMLESS MATERIALS  
AT ALL PERFUMERS, CHEMISTS &c.  
WHOLESALE ONLY OF HENDON & SONS LTD LONDON

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**GREENS LAWN MOWERS & ROLLERS**

"KNOWN AS THE BEST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD"

Produce Perfect Lawns, Golf Greens, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Greens.

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Four Gold Medals—Five Silver Medals  
MOTOR MOWERS MADE IN VARIOUS SIZES.  
Supplied by all Ironmongers.

THOMAS GREEN & SON, LTD., Smithfield Iron Works, Leeds; and New Surrey Works, Southwark Street, London, S.E.



# What

## Leading British Manufacturers

### say and do

regarding

# Continental Tyres

### "SHEFFIELD-SIMPLEX."

Dear Sirs,  
I am sending them to you this day for this purpose.  
I am pleased to be able to justify that DURING THIS PERIOD THEY HAVE GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION, and, though I have not a record of the exact mileage covered, IT WILL NOT BE FAR SHORT OF 6,000 MILES. During this period I have only had one puncture.

Yours truly,  
PERCY RICHARDSON,  
Managing Director.

(Signed)

### "DAIMLER."

Bristol,  
April 23rd, 1913.  
I have been struck during the past season with the consistent quality of the Continental Tyres that I have been using on two cars. The extraordinary results that one hears of people getting from individual tyres of different makes leave me quite unimpressed in considering the tyre question. The important thing, in my opinion, is to watch whether one gets consistent results from a series of tyres of the same make, and this has been a very marked feature with the "Continental" I have been using.

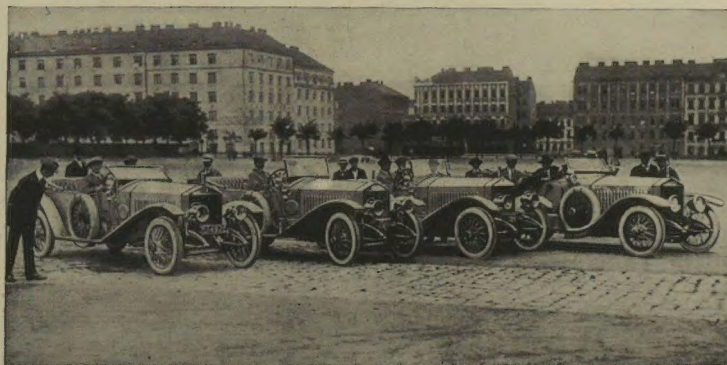
Yours sincerely,  
(Signed) For the DAIMLER CO., LTD.,  
(PHILIP YOUNG, Bristol Manager).

### "RUDGE-WHITWORTH."

Gentlemen,  
Regarding the GRAND PRIX, July 21st, 1913, let you know that the Continental Basket Pattern Tyres fitted to the "Rudge" machines, ridden by T. E. GREENE, who was first, and S. A. Rowlandson, who was eighth, gave no trouble whatever and were in excellent condition at the conclusion of the event. Greene himself was highly pleased and expressed his satisfaction to your Continental manager.

Yours faithfully,  
For RUDGE-WHITWORTH, LTD.,  
S. A. ROWLANDSON.

### "ROLLS-ROYCE."



The Rolls-Royce Cars which competed in the  
**AUSTRIAN ALPINE TOUR.**

Winners of 3 Silver Medals, 1 Bronze Medal, and 3 Special Prizes.

Not a single Tyre was changed throughout the Tour.

THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO. (GREAT BRITAIN), Ltd., 3-4, Thurlow Place, London, S.W.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

Continued

that a compound has been discovered which will really seal a reasonably large puncture. The compound in question is aptly named "Puncture-Seal." What its composition may be I do not know, nor is the inventor likely to enlighten me, though I do not know that that matters so long as it does what is claimed for it. This I am convinced it does, and that it will seal up any ordinary sort of puncture. Bursts, of course, it can not effectively deal with, nor is it claimed that it will. At present, Puncture-Seal is undergoing an extended test at the hands of the R.A.C., and I believe that when the certificate comes to be issued it will be found that the Club is able to certify that its inventor's claims are not exaggerated. I have myself seen tyres filled with the compound stuck as full of nails as a porcupine of quills, and there was no measurable deflation. There was no mistake about the nails going well through the air-tube—an examination of the tube afterwards gave evidence enough that the puncturing had been well done. Moreover, the car on which the compound-treated tyres were fitted was driven on to a plank studded with heavy nails and allowed to stand there for several minutes, but apparently there was no escape of air. Puncture-Seal does not add appreciably to the weight of the tyre—it is in no sense a filling—and has, therefore, not the same objections to be urged against it as compounds of the Elastex type.

A Delaunay-Belleville Publication.

I have to thank Messrs. Delaunay-Belleville Automobiles, Ltd., for sending me one of the best advertising works I have ever seen. This takes the shape of a collection of facsimile letters from famous Frenchmen and Frenchwomen collated under the title of "L'Auto, la Route, et l'Homme," dealing with the subjects indicated by the title. As a matter of fact, there is very little advertising about it, and that is why it appeals to me as exceedingly clever and interesting. Beautifully reproduced, and most artistic in outward appearance, it is really worth having. I understand that all that is needed for its possession is a request to Delaunay-Belleville Automobiles, Ltd., Pall Mall, S.W. By all means get it—it is worth while.

W. WHITTALL.

Tin-mining in the Malay States has been doing well. By an official cable to the Malay States Information Agency, the export of tin from the Federated Malay States for June amounted to 3993 tons, as compared with 4319 tons in May and 3472 tons in June last year.



Photo, Campbell.

COMPETED FOR BY BISLEY'S BEST: THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" CUP.

One of the most coveted of trophies at the N.R.A.'s Bisley Meeting is ever the famous "All-Comers" prize, presented by the "Daily Telegraph." This year's handsome cup, the order for which was executed by Messrs. J. W. Benson, Ltd., of Ludgate Hill, measures fifteen inches across, is of solid silver, gracefully wrought in classic style, with boldly chased acanthus and laurel-leaf decorations, and mask handles, and stands on an ebonised plinth thirty inches high. It bears the inscription: "Presented by the Proprietors of the 'Daily Telegraph' 1913. All-Comers' Prize."

THE will and codicils of SIR TATTON SYKES, Bt., of Sledmere, Yorks, are proved by Henry Arthur Cholmondeley, and James Mills, the value of the estate being £289,446. The testator gives £25,000 in trust for Louise de Lichterveldy; £20,000 in trust for his nephew Henry Cholmondeley; £5000 each to Reginald Cholmondeley and Captain Machell; £500 each to the executors; such a sum as will make the living of Sledmere up to £500 a year; £1450 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Sledmere, and £550 to the Vicars and Churchwardens of Wansford, Fridaythorpe, Wetwang, Kirkburn, Sherburn, Langtoft, Frodingham, Helpelthorpe, West Lutton, Thixendale, Fimber, East Haslerton, Kirby Grindalythe, Weaverthorpe, Bishop Wilton and Garton, for the maintenance and repair of their churches and the carrying-on of Divine service; legacies to servants; and the residue to his son, Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P.

The will and codicils of MR. MONTAGU HENRY FOSTER, of Stubbington House, near Fareham, are now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £163,140. He gives £1000 each to his wife and son, Montagu Richard William; and the club-room and two dwelling houses at Stubbington in trust for the inhabitants. The residue of the property he leaves to his wife for life and then for his children, his son and daughter Archibald Courtenay Hayes and Grace Harriet bringing into account £5000 each.

The will (dated Jan. 12, 1909) of SIR WILLIAM EDWARD MURRAY TOMLINSON, Bt., of Heysham Hall, Morecambe, for twenty-four years M.P. for Preston, who died on Dec. 17, is proved by his brother the Rev. Arthur Roger Tomlinson, the value of the estate being £59,805. The testator leaves all his property specifically to his sister, brothers, and the children of a deceased brother.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Benjamin Henry Leete, known as "Harry Rickards," of Sydney, New South Wales, theatre proprietor . . .	£135,000
Mr. Christopher Edward Weldon, The Birches, Chine Road, Bournemouth . . .	£131,474
Mr. William Haden Richardson, India Street, Glasgow . . .	£115,578
Mr. Arthur Thomas Osborne, of Colchester . . .	£108,453
Mr. Alfred Allnutt, Edgebury, Woburn Sands . . .	£81,168
Sir Charles John Stoddart, Bt., Blenheim House, Rotherham . . .	£57,696
Mr. John Jordan, 15, Frederick Road, Edgbaston . . .	£56,570

## CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

**BEATENBERG—REGINA HOTEL.** Entirely rebuilt. Every comfort. Private baths and toilets. Park and woods. Pros. Foreign Resorts. 1, Southampton Row, W.C.

**BOULOGNE—SUR-MER.—GRAND HOTEL** CHRISTOL & BRISTOL. Restaurant. Strictly first class. Central.

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Illustrated Catalogue Free. Also Monthly Second-hand List. Quotations Cash. London, or c/c. any post. **OFFORD & SONS, LTD.** 67, George Street, Portman Square, London.

**Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish**

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

**FAZENDA** Pure COFFEE.

Combined Rail and Motor Tours from Principal Stations in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

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**GALWAY: SLIGO and the WEST OF IRELAND.**

From 2nd June till 15th September, a TOURIST MOTOR COACH SERVICE will be run between CLIFDEN and WESTPORT through the magnificent Mountain and Lake Scenery of Connemara.

Programme of Tours free on application to any of Messrs. Cook and Son's Offices: Irish Tourist Office, 65, Haymarket, London; Mr. J. Hoey, 50, Castle Street, Liverpool; or to the Superintendent of the line, M.G.W. Railway, Broadstone, Dublin.

M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.

**FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.** By MOUNTAIN, MOOR, LOUGH and OCEAN. K9-140

**HOTELS under Management of Railway Co. at RECESS, CONNEMARA (Free Fishing) and Mallaranny-by-Sea (near Achill Island) Golfing, and Free Fishing.**

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Fresh scenes can be visited on every ride by the Cyclist and Motor Cyclist. Your immediate neighbourhood will possess many beauty spots waiting to be explored, whilst more distant attractions are easily accessible.

The companion of your rides however, should be a Trusty TRIUMPH, be it Cycle or Motor Cycle. No other machine will give such faithful companionship and enable you better to pass some of the most pleasant hours of your life.

Our Catalogue—Cycle or Motor Cycle—post free.

TRIUMPH CYCLE CO., LTD. (Dept M), COVENTRY.

Depots:—London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow.

No. 17

**LLOYD'S** IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

**THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS**

**FOR EASY SHAVING.**

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH. The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK.

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill from the Executor of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory. From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c. Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Bakers Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

**HOVENDEN'S EASY HAIR CURLER**

PRICE 6/- PER BOX.

OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

**HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA**

**Gives Instant Relief.**

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, COUGHS.

FREE SAMPLE and detailed Testimonials free by post. Sold in Tins, 4s. 8d. British Depots:—J. Holborn Viaduct, London. Also of Newbery & Sons, Barclay & Sons; J. Sanger & Son; W. W. Edwards & Son; J. May, Roberts & Co.; Butler & Crisp; John Thompson, Liverpool and all Wholesale Houses.

**HORLICK'S Malted MILK. THE IDEAL FOOD DRINK.**

MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK in Powder Form.

A glass of Horlick's Malted Milk contains all the unrivalled nutritive qualities of pure full-cream milk and the choicest malted barley and wheat, and the delicious, natural flavour makes it a most welcome food-beverage at all times.

At Breakfast, Lunch and Tea-time, Horlick's is a delicious addition to the Menu, and gives necessary nourishment in a light and palatable form.

As a beverage before retiring Horlick's, taken hot, will induce restful sleep and correct Insomnia.

**DURING SUMMER WEATHER**

A Glass of "HORLICK'S" with a Dash of Soda is the Ideal Drink for Motorists, Boating or Picnic Parties, &c.

Prepared in a moment with hot or cold water only. NO ADDED MILK OR COOKING REQUIRED.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LUNCH TABLETS.**

A delicious food confection to be dissolved in the mouth.

Of all Chemists and Stores in Sterilised Glass Bottles, at 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- Liberal Sample for trial free by post on request.

**HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Co., Slough, Bucks., England.**

**BUSCH PRISM BINOCULARS**



ARE OPTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY PERFECT. AN IDEAL TOURIST'S AND LADY'S BINOCULAR.

"THE STELLUX" is the most portable of Prism Binoculars. Made in 6 and 8 times power. The magnifying power exceeds that of 95 per cent. of the ordinary forms of Field Glasses, yet it can be carried in the pocket. Specially suitable for ladies.

THE "STEREO-ULTRALUX" gives a Stereoscopic image and good illumination.

The ideal Binocular for Racing, Sports, &c., 6 and 8 times power.

THE "TERLUX" has rightly been called the King of Prism Binoculars. For power, illumination, and field of view it is unsurpassed. Recommended by Military Officers & Sportsmen. Lord Charles Beresford wrote—"It is the best Binocular I ever used."

THE "SOLLUX," an ideal Glass for Yachting and Naval Use. OF ALL OPTICIANS.

Illustrated Price List post free from **EMIL BUSCH OPTICAL CO.,** 35, Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

